

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 38

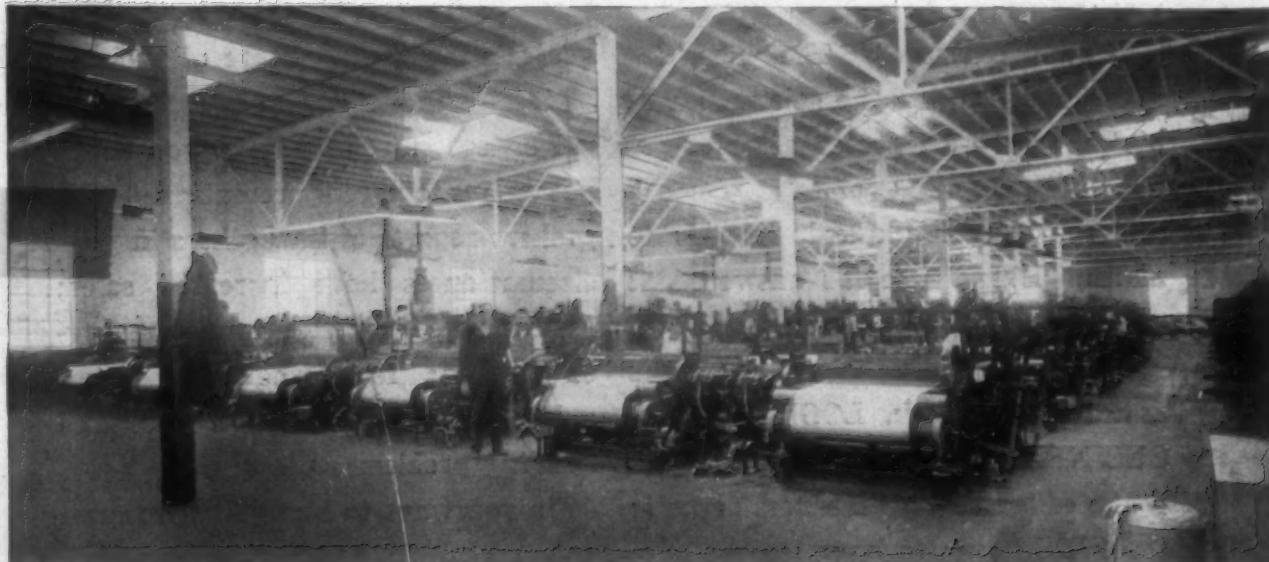
CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 21, 1930

No. 25

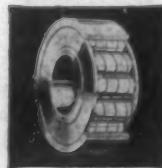
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Filling waste, per cent of total filling	1.99	2.04

TRANSLATED

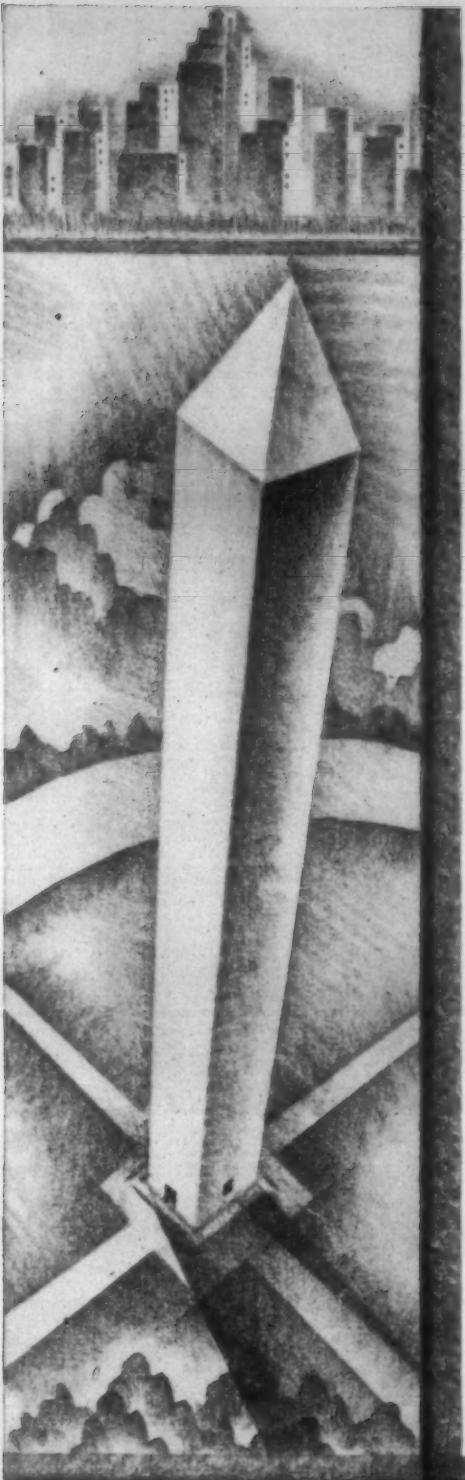
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By CARL R. MILLER

No. 4 in a series of advertisements describing the position of The Mathieson Alkali Works in the chemical industry.

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A "hot mopping" and then Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation! Not only will it protect against condensation troubles and roof rot but it also assures a firm, substantial base for the built-up roofing. Note the close-grained, sturdy cork texture.

You can prevent roof rotting and damages to materials by insulating the roof with adequate corkboard insulation . . .

DRIPPING ceilings are a sure sign that something is wrong with the roof. But this condition can be corrected—ceiling sweat permanently checked. Just call in your engineer or architect. They will both recommend: "Adequate corkboard insulation."

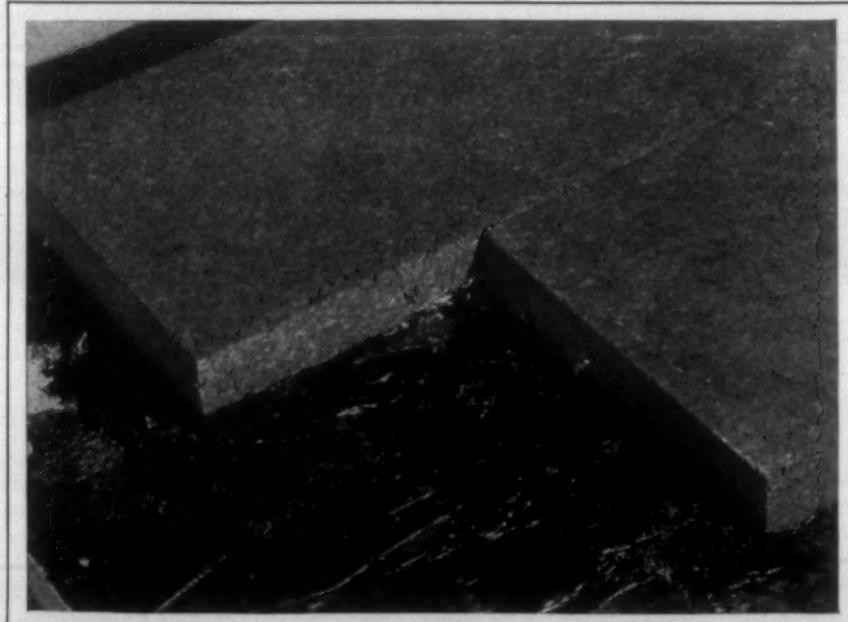
Experience has taught them that the right thickness of Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation is an effective remedy. Ceilings won't sweat. No more drip to spot and damage materials or rust

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Right now, during the hottest months, Armstrong's Corkboard on the roof is keeping out heat. It is shielding mill interiors against the sun's burning rays. And next winter it will keep heat where it belongs. Cold air outside—warm air inside. It keeps workrooms more comfortable and operators more contented.

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To every weaver and knitter who finds his fabrics of first quality yarn continually undersold by similar constructions made of the identical brand of yarn, inferior in grade and bought at a cut price—Celanese Yarn offers the solution.

Celanese Yarns are sold on a single quality standard only. There is but one grade of Celanese, *the first*. In specifying Celanese Yarn, a mill is assured of receiving the finest modern yarn that science is able to produce.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 21, 1930

No. 25

Foreign Trade Policy For the South *

BY FLOYD W. JEFFERSON, ISELIN-JEFFERSON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

THE subject assigned to me for discussion is—"Foreign Trade Policy for the South," and I find in Thomas Jefferson's inaugural address the words befitting the occasion. He said—"I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire."

Jefferson used the expression — "Traversing all the seas" and there were few who heard his words that realized that international commerce flourished twenty-five hundred years before the United States became a nation, and that commerce over the seven seas was as old as Ninevah and Tyre.

Eight hundred years before the birth of Christ, commercial relations of the Phoenicians by land and sea were most extensive. It was they who distributed to the rest of the world the products of Babylonia, Egypt and India.

It is interesting to note that textiles in the nature of homespun made by Israelite housewives were an article of commerce in those days and that purple dyeing of textiles and their distribution was one of the principal industries of the towns located on the Phoenician Coast.

When we take into consideration the antiquity of international trade and realize that other countries have enjoyed its benefits for thousands of years, and that we have been a nation for only one hundred and fifty years, it is remarkable that the United States has reached its present ascendant position in export markets.

Fundamentally there are two basic reasons for international trade: first, the need of one country for products which it lacks and which must be obtained from other countries, and second, the deeprooted desire of human beings for foreign things.

In spite of the well founded conviction that the self-contained country is the one that must, through the centuries, predominate, people continue to crave the unusual and different that come from far away,—Parisian gowns, English woolens, oriental rugs, foreign cars, the perfumes of France and Arab, Russian caviar, the spices of India.

There is however, a third compelling reason for foreign traffic, the economic necessity of industrial nations to find a market for surplus. This need will increase as the production of labor-saving machinery increases, and the problem will become intensified as pointed out by Garet Garret in his astonishing book "Ouroborous" referring to the constant invention of machines to make machines. This necessity for the distribution of surplus is the urge

which has forced and is forcing the United States into foreign fields.

Smaller countries must face the important decision as to whether they shall concentrate on the manufacture of those goods best suited to them and buy the rest, or whether they shall try to supply their own people with major necessities and raise tariff walls for the protection of their product. While there has been in many countries a tendency in the latter direction, the policy has brought its penalties in the way of increased foreign debt and higher cost of living.

In the United States the vastness of our resources and the rapid growth of our country formerly made it possible for our manufacturers, farmers and merchants to carry on their business profitably without seeking foreign outlets. We were a self-contained nation.

Under these conditions our export trade grew not so much through our efforts for at foreign distribution as through the fact that our cotton, oil, coal, grain and natural commodities were needed and sought by the world.

Within the past twenty years, it has been recognized that this attitude of aloofness and apathy toward the exploitation of foreign markets was not in step with the march of world industry, and more recently, especially since the war, our production of manufactured articles has increased so enormously that foreign distribution has become essential to the continuous and economical operation of our factories.

THE "DUMPING" FALLACY

An attitude toward export which has been difficult to overcome is the tendency on the part of American manufacturers to regard foreign markets as dumping grounds. While it is true that selling to export sometimes preserves prices in domestic markets, it is equally true that a policy of that kind is not conducive to building permanent business relations abroad.

It is no more than a disposition to use export channels in time of stress and to neglect them when domestic markets are active. As a permanent and steady source of supply is of paramount importance this policy on the part of certain American producers has been a handicap not only to those who have adopted this practice but to others that are trying to build constructively.

EXPORT CREDITS

The bugaboo of export credit risks has militated against export expansion. We do not regard it as a major calamity if a merchant in Philadelphia, Chicago or San Francisco fails to meet his obligations but when there is a failure in Latin America, the credit men throw up their hands in horror. As a matter of fact, it is now so

*An address at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, August 16, 1930, under the auspices of the Institute of Public Affairs.

easy to get accurate credit information that foreign risks are not unduly hazardous.

Lack of knowledge as to the clearances, invoicing and preparation of foreign shipping and collection documents is a potent factor minimizing the number doing direct export. Clerks and book-keepers on the Continent are familiar with all such details but in this country it is necessary for a firm to employ specially trained men to do this work. The difficulty is by no means insurmountable but the process requires additional thought and effort, and until the present there has been no necessity driving our manufacturers to seek additional outlets.

In spite of all of these handicaps, our export trade has grown to tremendous proportions from \$1,400,000,000 in 1900 to \$5,250,000,000 in 1929.

Great credit is due to those pioneers who blazed the trail but it is not possible for us to lose track of the fact that our competitors each and every one had handicaps of various kinds to overcome. Instability of government and political changes affecting the structure of state have been deterrents to progress in many continental countries and have made it possible for the United States to make more rapid progress.

THE BRITISH PROBLEM

Great Britain, a pioneer in exporting, has faced since the war a complication of problems that has been most difficult to solve. An apparent anomaly exists in the upward trend of British debts during peace times when a downward trend might be expected.

The country cannot repudiate the war debt obligations and to withdraw from the dole system of discontinue pensions would bring about insurmountable internal conditions. England cannot give up her naval ratio without endangering her position in India and her other colonial possessions, and the maintenance of these policies takes a heavy toll and continues to roll up a tremendous burden of taxes.

If England is to furnish employment, it is necessary to sell more goods through export channels in competition with America, Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and other nations that are making serious effort to control world trade.

Wages in other continental countries are lower than wages in England where the labor unions are in control and where they are adamant against any downward revision.

The English colonies or Commonwealths lean to a protective policy to develop their own industries so that England is partially blocked in that direction so far as finding an outlet for its manufactures is concerned.

That Great Britain has stood up bravely and met every obligation unflinchingly, and that through it all she has not gone backward in her international relationships is a tribute to the spirit and courage of the Anglo-Saxon.

France, Italy, Germany, Japan and Russia all have problems peculiar to themselves, similar or comparable to those which England is facing and when we realize these facts it is easier for us to understand why the United States, free from all such economic and political crisis, has been able to forge ahead in its export trade.

The United States is now the largest international lender, Great Britain ranking second and in Latin American countries our investments have increased at a higher rate than those of any other nation and our trade with these countries has grown faster.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AID EXPORT TRADE

It is unquestionably true that with the expansion of our investments in Latin America there has followed an enormous growth in our export trade with those countries.

In Latin America, with the exception of Argentina,

Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay, the United States ranks first in importance in investments.

In the Argentine and Uruguay, the position in respect to trade is—Great Britain first, United States second, but in the following countries the United States takes front rank—Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru.

In the foregoing reference has been made to the United States in export but my subject is "Foreign Trade Policy for the South."

Those basic facts which are governing influences in respect to the nation apply in full measure to the South. Before the days of Gregg and the establishment of the cotton textile industry, the South was looked upon purely as an agricultural community but within twenty years after the conclusion of the conflict between the States rapid strides toward rehabilitation and industrialization had been taken so that in 1889 Henry Grady, in delivering his oration "The New South," had inspiration for the utterance of that glorious passage—"The New South is enamored for her new work. Her soul is stirred with the breath of a new life. The light of a grander day is falling fair on her face. She is thrilling with the consciousness of growing power and prosperity."

Today the South's magnificent manufacturing industries parallel the splendid railroad systems which span its length and breadth. The South is producing; it is probably over-producing along certain lines and the third basic reason for trade expansion has become a crying necessity. The South needs the benefit of export to take care of surplus and the South is largely uneducated as to how the necessary markets can be obtained.

Its agricultural products were exported because the world came after them but its manufactured articles must be distributed in competition with the products of the world and the South must find the way.

THE TEXTILE SITUATION

It is acknowledged that the United States has suffered for several years from a textile depression. The Cotton-Textile Institute ascribes the condition to overproduction; others maintain that the cause is underdistribution.

The facts are that from January, 1927 through June, 1930, a period of three and one-half years, the mills of this country have shipped a yardage of cotton goods almost equal to the yardage which they have made.

Statistics have been collected over this period by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants. The statistics are accurate and comprehensive and a survey of the figures taken from these reporting groups reveals that the excess of production over shipments for the three and one-half year period is only 1.7 per cent, easily accounted for by changing conditions such as lower inventories in hands of jobbers, cutters and retailers; growth of chain stores requiring the mills to carry merchandise and express and fast freight reducing the yardage in rolling stock.

WHAT INCREASED EXPORTS MEAN

Let us visualize what it would have meant to the textile industry and to the South if export of cotton goods had been 10 per cent of production instead of 6 per cent.

It will not be an impossible problem to bring about this ratio and when even a part of it has been accomplished, it will cure the ills that have obsessed a basic industry and one in which the South is vitally interested.

WEBB-POMERENE ACT

In 1918 there was passed in our Congress a measure known as the Webb-Pomerene Act which is probably destined to play a most important part in the future of our export progress.

For some unaccountable reason, the Webb-Pomerene

law failed to awaken in textile centres the enthusiasm which it deserved, and our merchants have been slow to organize under its elastic provisions and to take advantage of the opportunity which it affords.

Very briefly, it is a provision of our law which permits industry to form associations for making agreements pertaining to foreign trade. The nature of these agreements may be of that type which are prohibited by the Sherman law in respect to domestic trade relations. Our government, through this agency, has wisely provided a means whereby our merchants may compete with European associations and cartels.

EXPORT ASSOCIATION

In July of this year, a group of important New York selling agencies and converters, working with officials of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, formed the Textile Export Association of the United States. I believe that the establishment of this association is one of the most important forward steps that the industry has taken, and if through its guidance we can increase the export of cotton cloth by one or two per cent, its results will be momentous.

There are certain styles of textiles that can be made better in the United States than anywhere else and the outside world is ready to buy them and will do so when distributive agencies are better equipped to give service to foreign buyers.

It is hoped that this newly formed Textile Export Association will point the way to progress in this important field.

It is certain that internal price cutting and severe competition among American firms themselves has been a greater handicap to trade expansion in textiles than international competition.

Through the Textile Export Association it will be possible for United States distributors legally to regulate conditions, terms and prices and to compare statistics enabling them to get that kind of information which has been available and helpful to Continental competitors.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The South takes pride in the fact that its important ports lead the nation in tonnage for export and rank second in import tonnage. Figures collected by the Shipping Board's Bureau of Research show that more than one-third of the exports of the United States passed through Southern ports in the fiscal year 1929.

While this movement of merchandise through Southern ports is impressive, it is somewhat misleading for with all its progress the South has not yet reached a parity with some other sections in respect to manufacture. It has 28 per cent of the total area of the United States, 29 per cent of the population, produces 42 per cent of the country's agricultural commodities but makes only 13 per cent of the nation's manufactured product.

It is in connection with the distribution of these manufactures that we are concerned for industrialization is increasing faster in the South than elsewhere, and its products will shortly be in proportion to its area and population, and it is certain that export markets will be needed to absorb surplus.

COTTON OUR PRINCIPAL EXPORT

An analysis of our nation's exports naturally brings us first to the subject of cotton for it is not only the South's greatest article of commerce but it takes front rank as the principal export product of the United States, followed in order by machinery, petroleum, automotive products and wheat and grain preparations.

In 1929 raw cotton alone constituted 18 per cent of

the nation's export volume and if we add cottonseed oil, other cotton manufactures and cotton cloth figures aggregate close to \$1,000,000 out of the country's total of \$4,250,000,000.

Contemplation of these figures makes it easy for us to recognize the significance of the phrase "Cotton is King" and to understand what the commodity means to the Southern States.

Cotton represents the South's greatest contribution to export and over a period of many years an average of 60 per cent of the total crop has been shipped to foreign consumers. The war years and the 1922 and 1924 period were exceptions. East Africa, China and Egypt have made headways in the growing of cotton but the supremacy of the South has never been seriously threatened.

In 1928 and 1929 the world's consumption of cotton was approximately 26,000,000 bales, and the South's production of cotton was 14,250,000 bales of which 8,000,000 were exported.

During that period, the United States consumed 7,000,000 bales and exported 8,000,000 bales indicating that 15,000,000 bales of American cotton were used in a total world consumption of 26,000,000.

The world outside of the United States used 19,000,000 bales of which 8,000,000 were shipped from this country. The South supplied 97 per cent of the needs of the United States, and in addition supplied to the rest of the world 42 per cent of the cotton which it consumed.

The world has knocked at our doors to get our cotton but this does not hold true of our textiles made from cotton. In this field, we meet the competition of the world and any advantage which we hold in the proximity of our mills to the raw material is easily offset by the lower labor costs utilized for its spinning and weaving.

The amount of raw cotton which we exported amounting to \$770,000,000 in 1929 was ten times greater than the value of our cotton textiles shipped abroad.

It is in this field that opportunity awaits us, and if we can add sufficiently to our foreign sales, we will succeed in removing surplus cloth production which will result in stabilization of prices and re-establishment of the cotton textile industry upon a firm foundation.

EXPORT SELLING COSTS

Quite frequently manufacturers make the point that it costs more to sell goods in foreign markets and that as there is little or no margin in domestic sales they cannot accept the lower net return which export sales would necessitate.

The fallacy lies in the fact that the manufacturer needs and must have broader distribution. If ten, fifteen and twenty per cent of a mill's or factory's product can be sold abroad, it need not interfere with domestic sales and the additional distribution may mean all the difference between loss and profit. The manufacturer could well afford to pay the slightly higher cost of distribution to gain volume. It is hardly reasonable for him to expect that foreign markets can be reached as cheaply as domestic markets, and yet there seems to be a deep rooted reluctance to pay the price for foreign selling service.

As a matter of fact, it costs an Eastern sales organization more to sell in California than in New York or Chicago. Distance from base frequently regulates cost of distribution. It is indisputable that it costs us more to sell merchandise on the continent or in Latin America than in the United States, and a competent supervision of sales and an efficient organization for export distribution is expensive and hard to secure but they are essential and the far sighted merchant is willing to pay the

cost. When we cure the evil of under-distribution we are automatically relieving overproduction.

THE SOUTH'S RESOURCES

Granting the tremendous part played by cotton we must not overlook the South's other varied resources each of which will eventually have its proper place in our field of export. Let us consider some of these using figures for the year 1929.

Southern States produced 60 per cent of the crude oil output of the United States and 40 per cent of the entire oil output of the World, and you will recall that petroleum ranked second to cotton in the volume of the total exports of the country.

Half of the lumber cut in the United States comes from the South and there has followed an important developments and the piping of gas from producing fields assures the South of the necessary utilities to keep pace with industry.

In the South there remains a tremendous undeveloped area of coal lands, estimated at 100,000 square miles and vast deposits of iron ore in close proximity.

It produced nearly 40 per cent of the country's entire crop value, 25 per cent of the live stock, 25 per cent of tobacco products, 33 1-3 per cent of the supply of fish, 67 per cent of our cotton goods, 83 per cent of the rayon, 45 per cent of the country's lumber, 70 per cent of commercial fertilizer, 33 1-3 per cent of the nation's minerals, 60 per cent of our crude petroleum, over 99 per cent of the country's sulphur and in 1929 the South led the United States in the construction of railroads.

In all of these fields and in many others the South's volume of business was in proportion to its area and population, both area and population being 29 per cent of the total, but in manufacturing the South with all of its progress produced only 13 per cent of the total volume.

Few sections however have made faster progress in the past decade and there is little doubt but what the ratio is rapidly increasing. The total value of its manufactured products in 1860 was \$622,000,000, in 1929 it was nearly \$10,000,000,000, and in 1930 figures while not yet available will doubtless run close to \$15,000,000,000.

Others sections of this country are manufacturing and selling abroad sewing machines, typewriters, computing and tabulating machines, automobiles, electric appliances, machinery of many types and description.

The South is fast becoming industrialized and as this movement is carried further the necessity for distribution beyond the borders of the United States will become more acute.

We must understand the selling problem before we build the factories. Profits cannot be counted until merchandise, through actual sale, has passed out of the hands of the producer.

RIGHT MEN ARE NEEDED

We must find the right kind of men with the right kind of knowledge and with the proper business training to send to foreign fields. These men must necessarily be specialists in the line which they are representing. The average man with a working knowledge of textiles cannot make an intelligent or comprehensive report on the opportunities that may await North and South Carolina and Virginia for the export of wooden furniture. The trained furniture salesman may find in Latin American countries that Continental styles are firmly entrenched in high grade furniture and that local cabinet makers supply the requirements of the poorer classes. Such a report need not necessarily block the sale of American furniture. Quality might induce purchases in some sec-

tions and European styles might be duplicated here with advantage to buyer and manufacturer. Our emissaries in foreign commerce must be well educated specialists in their chosen field, must understand the principles of foreign trade, foreign credits and exchange, and must be resourceful.

-RESEARCH NECESSARY

The research work of such men may have a most far reaching effect upon an entire industry while an un-intelligent survey by a less able representative may mean the absence of effort on the part of our manufacturers to capture fields in which their products might be sold.

It is not true that Continental merchants have lived in an Utopia so far as financing is concerned. Our bankers are willing to co-operate to the same extent as European bankers. Neither American nor Continental financiers are willing to buy drafts indiscriminately without recourse. If European merchants desire to insure their credits, they are compelled to co-insure just as we must do in this country.

FRIENDSHIP AND TRADE

It has always seemed to me that export should be regarded in the light of a nation's ambassador to build up trade relationships through friendliness. A country should not have so much in mind the intense desire to get ahead of some other country as to build up its own export trade through quality of merchandise and service. It would mean a great deal to the United States if we could be regarded in all foreign countries as a great benevolent nation; fair and square in our business dealings, striving to produce and sell to our foreign customers the best that can be delivered for the money.

It is a commonplace of economics that the growth of invention increases prosperity. Today the radio and the spread to South America of the air mail are giving an undoubted impetus to foreign trade, the extent of which will not be apparent until we emerge from the present unrelated world wide depression.

The air mail reduces cable expense by substituting letters for cables, reduces cable tolls by competing with what was previously a monopoly. It reduces interest charges by shortening the life of drafts, a matter of vast importance to countries paying 12 per cent for money. And above all, it brings people closer together and facilitates trading by shortening the preliminaries of a commercial transaction. Men in distant places become our familiar friends. We hear from them daily. There are no more mail days because the air mail is every day.

Intelligent export merchandising can be carried on at a cost somewhat higher but not out of proportion to the cost of domestic distribution, and in many instances the price obtained in foreign fields is quite equal to the domestic price.

EXPORT TRADE CAN ABSORB SURPLUS GOODS

It is certain that a slightly greater percentage of cotton textiles distributed in foreign markets would have entirely absorbed that small overhanging supply which made operative with such disastrous results the inevitable law of supply and demand. The surplus through these difficult years has been very small, an amount equal to only one month's supply. This would not be unusual in normal times but apparently with unorganized sales control an actual shortage was required to stimulate the stagnant market.

How quickly that cloth shortage could have become real through additional sales in export channels. Yet manufacturers uninformed regarding the meaning of export stubbornly refused to yield a fraction of a cent or to spend a penny for advertising, traveling or development to stimulate foreign interest, suffering in the mean-

time the loss of many cents per yard through decline in domestic prices generally attributed to accumulation.

Fundamentally there are two classes of products that may be exported; raw materials and raw materials fabricated with the addition of labor. Most of the natural commodities of this country can be put on shipboard as cheaply in the United States as elsewhere but the possibility of competing with other nations on articles of industrial manufacture depends very largely upon the ratio of labor content.

LABOR COMPETITION

If we are considering the establishment of factories to produce with foreign fields as a major objective, we must a careful study of labor conditions in countries that are competing.

In a great majority of cases, foreign labor cost is lower but in many instances the labor itself is not so effective. In the manufacture of chemicals the United States enjoys a great advantage because chemical products transformed from gas to liquid or from liquid to gas can flow from one form to another through the agencies of steam pumps, electrical devices and gravity without the intervention of any considerable portion of human labor.

Steel products enjoy very much the same kind of flow from raw material to products and hence are well adapted to export.

The United States is the biggest chemical producing country in the world but is also the largest consumer, therefore Germany ranks first in the export of chemicals.

The plant of the Allied Chemical Company at Hopewell, Va., is the biggest nitrogen producing plant outside of Germany and the Dupont plant near Charleston, S. C., is not very much smaller. From these plants nitrate of soda is shipped all over the world to be used as fertilizer. From the Birmingham, Ala., district ammonium sulphate, another fertilizing agent, and a big product of the steel industry, is shipped in large quantity.

EFFECT OF NEW TARIFF

The question of the effect of our new tariff upon export is one that has been the subject of much debate. The president of the Export Managers Club of New York, Roger L. Bracken, having returned from a four months' trip abroad, reports resentment on the part of many European nations. He states that this is particularly true in Switzerland and France and that in some quarters an actual boycott against American goods has been instituted. It is his feeling that the United States is faced with the prospect of steadily shrinking foreign trade unless some way can be found to lower the present rates.

Henry B. Lauten, president of the Converters Association of New York, and a director of the Textile Export Association of the United States, voices a similar statement.

Other economists do not share this viewpoint and are confident that any existing dissatisfaction will be short lived.

It is possible that there may be some effort at retaliation on the part of those countries whose manufactured products are partially shut out by the tariff but there is little reason for such feeling on the part of those nations from which we are importing tropical raw materials.

The disapproval of the tariff voiced by opponents in this country and given wide publicity may have had more to do with foreign sentiment than any wide spread spontaneous feeling on the subject throughout the world.

Continental companies and American corporations have each found a way to introduce their products into zones where high tariff is a barrier by the simple expedient of building manufacturing plants in the tariff pro-

tected countries. Examples of this are the foreign controlled rayon plants that have been built in the South and American owned manufactured establishments which United States capital is backing in Latin America.

In the midst of every depression the sufferers feel that it is the worst that has oppressed mankind and economists are besought to find the cause and suggest the cure. The explanation which apparently satisfies most people is overproduction, but before that reason can be accepted as conclusive, there is need of much qualification.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

Without joining that school which cries for continuous and indiscriminate mass production of specific articles for which demand has become saturated, I hold nevertheless that the difference between periods of prosperity and periods of depression is marked by activity or stagnation in manufacturing and construction. Depression is always coincident with a decrease in production. It invariably exists when manufacturing and construction are at a low ebb. This leads to a search as to which is cause and which is effect.

Does the slowing down of industry bring depression or does depression bring curtailment of industrial activity?

The late George H. Hull wrote a very able treatise on "Industrial Depressions." He carefully analyzed every cause and finally reached the conclusion,—"That history shows no instance in which a period of large production has been marked by the accumulation of unsold goods. It is the unnatural stoppage of production in one or more branches of industry which causes the accumulation of the materials which would otherwise have been consumed in those branches of industry."

It is true that a dozen times in the last hundred years there has been an unexpected stoppage of maximum production when finances were prosperous and when stocks were low and when prices were high.

These facts led Hull to the following conclusion,—"Small stocks caused high prices. High prices checked manufacturing and construction. Checking manufacturing and construction caused accumulation of temporary surplus."

He also identified very clearly all booms in business with periodic increase in the volume of construction and industrial depressions with a heavy shrinkage in building operations.

CONSTRUCTION WORK A BAROMETER

The F. W. Dodge Corporation has for many years collected and issued statistics relative to the volume of construction in the United States and the figures from 1925 to 1928 inclusive total approximately \$6,000,000,000 per year.

In 1929 construction diminished to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 and the first six months of 1930 indicate that the present year may show a further diminution of \$500,000,000. How closely this has paralleled the general slowing up of business.

It is possible that building construction in the last six months of 1930 may show improvement and one favorable sign is the recent sale of bond issues which would indicate that many building programs are in process of formation. Bond issues usually antedate by a few months the letting of building contracts.

If we accept the economist's theory that prosperity and building construction go hand in hand, we may take heart from these first favorable signs of the renewal of activity in this field.

(Continued on Page 30)

The Vat Padding of Cotton Fabrics *

BY S. BULLOUGH

IN direct padding a better production can be obtained than in dyeing, and now that faster shades are being required, we must at once turn to the vat colors as the fastest possible ones to use. The heavier shades, of course, will be dyed in the usual manner, but for the lighter shades an increased output can be obtained by the padding method.

In padding with vat colors there are quite a number of points to consider, which are given below.

The box used for these colors should hold approximately five gallons of liquor and, as in the case of direct padding, a guilding roller is inserted underneath the surface of the liquor. There should also be a closed steam pipe running twice the length of the box, in such a manner as not to come in direct contact with the material running through. Also there should be a middle fitting to ensure a flow of the padding liquor from the back of the box to the front. This gives the color a chance to go on to the piece evenly, as the material runs into the box at the front. In addition to this centre piece I should also recommend a number of draining pipes spaced equally along the bottom of the box, about one foot apart, giving a flow of liquor in the same direction, i. e., from back to front. This will also ensure a better chance of level results, as the freshly introduced color solution will be diffused through the old liquor before coming in contact with the material.

SPEED OF THE MACHINE

The speed of the machine may be anywhere between 20 and 50 yards per minte, but, of course, it is advisable to have a definite constant speed for consistent results.

It is essential to select the colors most carefully. Paste colors are the most suitable, and they must be:

- (a) Very finely ground;
- (b) Reduced very easily, i.e., quickly;
- (c) In combination shades, they must be chosen very carefully in this respect—if three colors are being used for a certain shade, it will not do to take one which reduces and pads at 120 deg. F., one at 140 deg. F., and the other at 150 deg. F., but they must be reducible at, or near, the same temperature.

An adjustment can, however, be made which gives a wider range of suitable colors for padding, thus:

Suppose we use three colors—

- (a) Reduces and pads at 115 deg. F.
- (b) Reduces and pads at 130 deg. F.
- (c) Reduces and pads at 140 deg. F.

Reduce the three colors separately at their normal temperatures, but in the padding box keep the temperature at 115 deg. F., i. e., pad at the lowest temperature of the three colors used. Of course, this will make a slight difference in the strength or tone of the higher temperature colors, but once a shade has been matched in this manner, consistent results will obtain in future paddings done in this way.

It is advisable to choose colors of the same fastness, as if one color fades more quickly than the others the shade will be changed to a greater extent than is shown in a dyeing.

In applying the vat colors by padding, another essential point to watch, is the temperature, as a difference of 10 deg. F. will make a change in the depth of shade,

sometimes of 20 per cent, and as we are only dealing in light hues, as a rule this, will be fatal from a selling point of view. Also in combination shades the tone will vary considerably. The cloth must be perfectly dry and no lint present on entering the padding liquor.

SPLASHING OF LIQUOR

The splashing of liquor in the machine on to the cloth before entering, is obviated by a screen which is fitted between the dry cloth and the cloth leaving the padding box.

Damp places cause light patches as they resist the vat color, so that it is essential to enter bone dry.

Put the necessary vat dyestuff into a bucket or mug, together with any penetrant that may be used. This is not essential, but some people use Nekal BX or Oranit BF, etc., especially for heavy cloth.

Add about a third of the necessary amount of caustic, dilute to a convenient volume with hot water, and reduce with about a third of the required amount of hydrosulphite.

Allow the color to stand for a few minutes. The rest of the caustic, together with the required amount of oleine-anthraquinone std., is added to 40 gallons of water, previously heated to the required temperature, and the remainder of the hydrosulphite powder is stirred in until the liquid assumes a red color, due to the reduction of the anthraquinone.

When the solution of the reduced dyestuff is added, the liquor is ready for use, but it is advisable, however, to let it stand for about five minutes to ensure complete solution.

For very pale shades, it is beneficial slightly to increase the hydrosulphite content above that indicated by the general recipe.

GENERAL RECIPE

x pints	Color Paste (single)	Made
x points.	Oleine-Anthraquinone Standard.	up
1½x pints.	Caustic Soda 90 deg. Tw.	to 45
1½x lbs.	Hydrosulphite Conc. Powder	gallons

OLEINE-ANTHRAQUINONE STANDARD

4 gallons	Oleine.
1 quart	Anthraquinone 30 per cent paste.

After running through the bowls, an air passage is given of about twelve yards, and the goods piled on the wagon.

While lying on the wagon the edges of the cloth appear to be oxidized more than the inside of the laps.

No variation in shade, however, is noticed after the following treatment:

Allow to stand for 1-4 hours, then run into a chrome bath of about the same strength as is usual in chroming a vat dyeing. Perborate of soda can also be used instead of chrome.

Next run through cool water, two becks of soap at 160 deg. F., and finally through a good clear water. Squeeze or hydro-extract and dry.

The goods are now ready for passing on to the finishing department. Of course, it is not to be expected that all goods which are padded will be perfect, so that various treatments for the commoner faults will probably be of interest to you.

(Continued on Page 29)

*Paper read before The Foreman Dyers' Guild.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

A New Era Opens

THESE are times that tax our souls and try our patience. Difficulties seem to be piled so high around us that many have concluded there is no avenue of escape. Unemployment is worldwide. Pessimism has saturated the public mind. The air is filled with whispered stories of coming disaster. Even Nature seems to have turned angrily on man to add to his present tribulations.

Wall Street gamblers, committed to the short side of the market, are actively engaged in exaggerating each piece of bad news. With our modern methods of instantaneous communication to all parts of the world, and thousands of stocks in the hands of millions of investors, the tone of the market on the New York Stock Exchange is mistaken for the throbbing in the arteries of trade.

But everything has an end, even the psychological effect of nation-wide pessimism. The curve representing the sum total of bad news has about reached its peak, as has happened many times before in the month of August. Money is piling up in a most amazing way in our banks. The rapid rise in agricultural prices may leave farm purchasing power at a fairly satisfactory level in spite of damage to crops, and expanding loans show that business men are borrowing for fall activity.

The continuance of low money rates coupled with advancing bond prices is encouraging. Retail prices are at last coming down to a level justified by the drop in wholesale prices. Efforts to control oil production and to bring output into line with current consumption in a number of our major industries are definitely favorable and constructive. Installment financing is standing up extremely well under the most important type of test to which this class of business has ever been subjected.

We faced greater problems a year ago than today. The time to worry was when brokers' loans passed the six-billion-dollar mark, when stocks were selling for 20 to 30 times their earnings, when money was loaning for nine per cent, and when corporation managements were engaged in a frantic effort to multiply productive capacity out of all proportion to the prospective needs of consumers.

We are now paying for our gullibility in accepting the notion that old yardsticks had become worthless and established economic principles must be cast aside for the new laws of a new era. We are being punished for permitting high-pressure salesmen to lead us into extravagance, and for ridiculing those who saw signs of danger ahead and urged that we prepare for a coming business readjustment.

Fortunately the slate is about washed clean, all forms of inflation have been done away with, production is at an irreducible minimum, and the groundwork is being laid for a new advance. Never has our country been so well fixed in cash resources. Deposits have increased \$1,500,000,000 in 94 days. Finance companies tell us that the total of automobiles repossessed is still only half of one per cent of the total receivables.

It is silly to assume that we can clean up our troubles and start going ahead at top speed right away. But if past history counts for anything, we may safely assume that concrete evidences of a start toward trade recovery will be painfully visible in a few weeks when vacations are over, cooler weather has arrived and the railroads are

busy transporting crops, fuel and other products necessary to the continuance of life and industry.

Managements will now proceed with caution. Inferior ability has largely been weeded out. Employees are giving value received for the wages paid them. Greater attention is being devoted to the elimination of waste. Research is being carried on actively for the purpose of creating new products, improving the quality of old ones, widening markets, and developing short cuts to save time and effort. Population of the United States is increasing at the rate of about 1,700,000 annually, and this means a material increase in the consumption of the necessities of life.

Business in America has not gone to pot. Some thousands of corporations have done as well in the first six months of this year as they did last year. This statement applies to ever so many of the food and dairy companies, the utilities and a number of the oils, stores, shipbuilding, packing, canning and motion picture concerns. So far there has been no slackening in the established rate of increase in gasoline consumption.

A careful study of world resources and of national wealth and facilities leads to the conclusion that starting from the present level of universal deflation, the leading nations of the world, especially the United States, should develop in the next ten years a period of prosperity unparalleled in history. The basis of mechanical achievement is fuel, and here in America we can look ahead with full assurance to at least ten years of cheap and adequate supplies of fuel. Some of our current developments, such as the construction of great pipe lines to carry liquid and gaseous fuels, will produce benefits to the nation that exceed all present expectations.

About one-fourth of all the money we now spend goes for food products. This item, the largest of all, is a fixed expenditure that will go on increasing as our population grows. The same comforting thought holds true with respect to all the industries that produce what are called life's necessities. People who fear that unemployment may grow to still greater proportions can get hope out of the fact that the job of providing 125,000,000 people with the things that are essential to everyday human existence is no mean task. With such work being carried on in a profitable way, we need not worry for long about there being no market for so-called luxuries.

Economists were wrong in many of their conclusions a year ago, and they may be equally in error in some of their present assumptions which are disturbing the public mind. A great deal has been said concerning the dire consequence of falling commodity prices brought about by the failure of gold production to keep pace with the growth of world industry. There seems to be small chance of the yellow metal catching up with international needs. Instead of the present two per cent yearly increase of gold production, we are told that three per cent is necessary to keep commodity prices on an established level.

The world has been up against this same problem. There was a diligent search for remedies for falling commodity prices during the '90s, when America got excited over the question of Bimetallism. We overcame our difficulties then and will do so again. Business can carry on in a profitable way even in the face of a long-term decline

(Continued on Page 24)

Made-in-Carolina" Program To Boost Textile Industry

BY PAUL KELLY, CHIEF, DIVISION COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY N. C. DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A campaign to familiarize the people of North Carolina with the industrial products of their own State, in conjunction with the "Live-at-Home" movement promoted by Governor O. Max Gardner, has been launched by the State Department of Conservation and Development. It has been designated as a "Made-in-Carolina" program.

This campaign is to be a continuing effort from year to year, according to present plans, to stimulate business in the State and to promote industrial activity. It will be formally inaugurated with a "Made-in-Carolina Week" beginning September 1st.

During the week, the full co-operation of manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce, merchants, civic clubs, and individuals is being requested to familiarize the public with articles made for the consumer in the State. The assistance of every agency having facilities for the dissemination of information regarding the industrial activities of the State and its products is earnestly solicited during the week and following.

It is hoped that merchants and manufacturers in every city and town in North Carolina will join in the movement by making special displays of articles produced in their immediate section and those from other parts of the State wherever possible. At the same time it is felt that the tagging and identification of all articles manufactured in the State that are on stock would be helpful both to the merchant and to the general movement.

Since textiles comprise the largest industry in the State from the standpoint of value of product, amount of capital invested, and number of wage earners to whom employment is furnished, it is natural that this branch of industrial activity should receive special emphasis in the "Made-in-Carolina" campaign. The use of goods made in the State is being encouraged and much of the program will center around the industry.

A list of products made in North Carolina manufacturing firms has been prepared by the Division of Commerce and Industry of the Department of Conservation and Development and are available to all merchants who will co-operate with the program. These are for the purpose of acquainting the merchants with the classes of goods manufactured in the State and the sources from which they may be obtained.

As a preliminary feature of the campaign, every means of publicity available is now being used to prepare the public for the displays in the various communities and to create a "State consciousness" in requesting goods produced with within its borders. This it is believed, will furnish additional inducements to manufacturers and merchants to show their products.

Sales in which merchants will feature "Made-in-Carolina" goods are suggested as a follow-up to the fall display. Two of the largest stores in Charlotte have already proven to their satisfaction the value of such a sale through their experience last winter. They plan to continue the sale as an annual merchandising feature. Late winter or early fall are suggested as being the appropriate occasion for such a sale.

Plans of the Department of Conservation and Development contemplate that the "Made-in-Carolina" campaign will be made a permanent part of its program climaxed each year by a "Made-in-Carolina Week" during which attention will be centered on articles produced in the State.

Other means for drawing the attention of consumers

to State products include celebration of "Made-in-Carolina Week" by clubs, all of which are asked to feature this topic in their meeting during that week. Provisions are being made to have addresses delivered by radio over all of the stations in the State and newspapers have also been asked to take cognizance of the occasion by printing special sections of articles. All of these features will have the effect of creating a greater consumer demand for products of the State and should be a special inducement to the merchant to display and label the article.

Among the results which are hoped will follow the campaign are the following:

1. It will stimulate the sale of North Carolina made goods and to a degree stimulate industry itself. Insofar as it stimulates industry, it will also aid agriculture.

2. It will be the means of showing the classes of goods made in the State, and thereby call attention to the classes not produced. This contrast should have the effect of pointing out the need of greater diversification in industry and suggest lines along which the diversification might follow.

3. This campaign will serve to create local and territorial markets for locally made goods and should for this reason make North Carolina an inviting place for industry.

Governor Gardner, in a recent statement declared that the beginning of "Made-in-Carolina Week" on September 1st should be the "zero hour" for a sweeping attack on the feeling of depression and the inauguration of a movement for a return of normalcy.

"Such a program," Governor Gardner said, "should give our people and the world a newer appreciation of the extent to which our State has been industrialized, and it should be the means of stimulating the sale of our manufactured products and revivifying industrial activity. I therefore trust that the program will receive the full co-operation of every organization and individual in the State to the end that this undertaking might be entirely successful."

Mossberg Catalog

The Mossberg Pressed Steel Company, of Attleboro, Mass., has just issued its new textile catalog, No. 105. The catalog lists the pressed steel products made for the textile industry by this well known company. Beams, beam heads, braider carriers, drop wires and other products are shown.

The catalog will be found of interest by mill executives, superintendents, overseers and other department heads. It can be had upon request to the company.

New Loom

London, Eng.—A new rotary loom in which rotary action replaces the regular to-and-fro shuttle movement is creating widespread interest in Scotch weaving circles following its exhibition at the Fairmuir, Dundee, works of William McLean & Sons, textile machinists. The inventor is Don Fernando Alonso, who is protecting his invention by worldwide patents taken out in the name of Patentes Textiles S. A., of Bilbao, Spain.

The inventor claims that the loom works efficiently cotton cotton, wool, hemp and the coarser fibers. The loom on view is shown to operate at twice the speed of flat-bed looms manufacturing bags.



*The Utmost Charm
of Fabric Finish . . .
Cannot Survive
Offensive Fabric Odors!*

• • •

BRETON MINEROL "F"

. . . a superior Finishing agent . . . assures the perfect lubricating qualities of petroleum oils . . . and, chemically inactive, produces notable and permanent results.

THROUGH ITS USE,
FINISHERS SECURE

*Deep Whites of lasting
clarity*

Even, brilliant colors

*Non-yellowing fabric in
storage*

*A supple, but not raggy
finish and*

*Entire freedom from un-
desirable odors.*

• • •

. . . and though the finest examples of finished cotton, wool, silk and rayon yarns and fabrics, are produced by operations in which Oils are contributing factors . . . odors that offend and discourage trade, are frequently traceable directly to the *nature* of these same Oils.

The buying public will not tolerate evil-smelling fabric, and it is obviously wise to use extreme care in selecting processing Oils.

BRETON MINEROL "S"
is a scouring oil, of ex-
ceptional merit for its
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We recommend the plug type valves because they are simpler. We furnish either the straight line or angle type plug and seat valves. All plugs and seats are renewable.

**Special Equipment for Dyeing,
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PERSONAL NEWS

S. I. Parker, for the past 11 years assistant superintendent of the Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C., has resigned to become superintendent of the Clearwater Manufacturing Company, Clearwater, S. C. The plant prints the goods made at the Seminole and Langley Mills.

Jesse T. Crawford, superintendent of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C., has been promoted to general superintendent of the Aragon-Baldwin group, with headquarters in Chester. He succeeds Carl R. Harris, who resigned to become associated with the Erwin Mills, Durham, as announced last week.

R. L. Wood, superintendent of the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has been transferred to superintendent of the Whitmire (S. C.) plant.

John B. Garrett has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become superintendent of the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. N. Jones has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Manville-Jenckes Company, Loray plant, Gastonia, to become night overseer of carding and spinning at the Phoenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Charles D. Peasley, of Charlotte, who has been in ill health for some time, is reported to be in a very serious condition. Mr. Peasley was formerly connected with the Southern sales force of the National Ring Traveler Company, and is widely known to many Southern mill men.

Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., treasurer of the Callaway group of mills, LaGrange, Ga., was married last week to Miss Alice Hand, of Pelham, Ga.

C. D. Boling, who for 35 years has been superintendent of the mechanical department of the Richland plant, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., is now in charge of the mechanical department of the Hampton Division, of the Pacific group.

A. C. Boling, who has been with the Richland Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C., for 35 years, will hereafter have charge of the machinery in the Richland and Capital City plants of the Pacific Mills.

E. B. Lowry has been elected president and general manager of the Neely-Travora Mills, York, S. C., succeeding J. T. Hedricks.

James W. Cox, Jr., well known textile engineer of New York, has been appointed vice-president in charge of operations of the Augusta Factory, Sibley Manufacturing Company, and Enterprise Manufacturing Company, all of Augusta, Ga. He will make headquarters in Augusta after September 1.

W. E. Tarrant, of Piedmont, S. C., formerly a member of the textile faculty of Clemson College, has accepted the position of head of the weaving and designing department at the new textile school of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

W. C. Barron to Foxboro Office in Atlanta

W. D. Barron, who has been with the Cincinnati offices of the Foxboro Company, has been made manager of the Atlanta offices of the company. He will have offices at 1217 Atlanta Trust Building. M. C. Welker and B. B. Peacock will assist Mr. Barron in the Southern territory.

Obituary

TODD B. MEISENHEIMER

Todd Bowman Meisenheimer, of Charlotte, for the past five years Southern representative for the Celanese Corporation, died last Sunday morning at a Charlotte hospital. He underwent a serious operation in New York in May. After returning home in June, his condition showed some improvement until recently when he developed complications that resulted in his death.

Mr. Meisenheimer was one of the most prominent of the younger men in the Southern textile industry and was a recognized authority in his work. He was graduated from the Textile School, N. C. State College in 1917 and was associated with the Charlotte offices of the National Aniline & Chemical Company until the war started. He served with the navy during the war, being discharged with the rank of ensign. For some time he was with the DuPont laboratories in Wilmington, Del., and was later a member

of the Southern sales force of A. Klipstein Company. Several years later he secured the account of the Sandoz Chemical Company, Basle, Switzerland, representing them in the South.

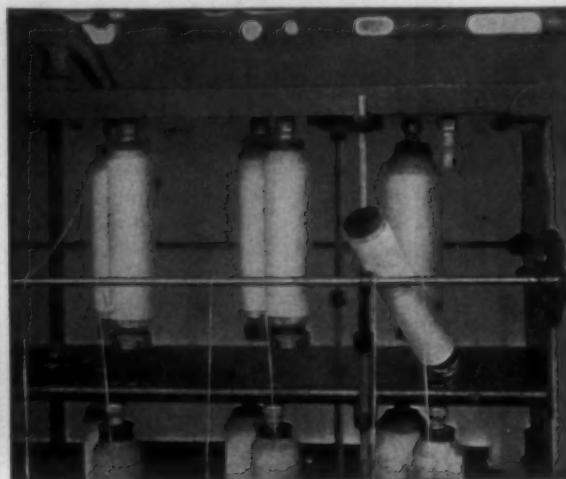
In 1925 he was appointed Southern sales manager for the Celanese Corporation. He is credited with having been unusually successful in introducing Celanese yarns in Southern mills and was regarded as a man of outstanding value to his company.

Mr. Meisenheimer is survived by his mother and the following brothers, all of Charlotte: J. J. Meisenheimer, C. A. Meisenheimer, Jr., and Dr. T. M. Meisenheimer. Funeral services were held Monday from the Second Presbyterian Church, Charlotte.

C. C. TWITTY

Hartsville, S. C.—C. C. Twitty, president and treasurer of the Hartsville Manufacturing Company and former president of the Darlington Manufacturing Company, died here after having been in ill health for the past two years. He was one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers of the State and had been active in the industry for 30 years. He founded the Hartsville Mills in 1900 and very successfully directed its affairs until ill health forced him to retire from active work. He became associated with the management of the Darlington Mills in 1906. He was intensely interested in welfare work and was very active in this phase of mill management.

Mr. Twitty is survived by his widow, one daughter and two brothers, W. F. Twitty, treasurer of the Darlington Manufacturing Company, and M. T. Twitty, secretary of the Hartsville Mills.



Eclipse Bobbin Holders— keep creel boards clean

Accumulation of line or fly is impossible with these ball bearing bobbin holders on your creel boards. The Eclipse holder suspends bobbins from the top of the creel board—leaves space underneath clear. Does away with wooden skewers. There is nothing for lint and fly to cling to. Cleaning is no longer a troublesome task.

Roving runs with positive, but less tension. Better yarn is assured.

Let us give you full details of this all metal — ball bearing Eclipse Bobbin Holder. Get in touch with us.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE BOBBIN HOLDER

Continue Curtailment of Print Cloths and Sheetings

Greenville, S. C. — Executives of cotton mills have probably never before given more serious attention to the necessity for balancing their production with the country's needs for cotton fabrics than they have during the past six months, according to George A Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who was here Friday for a meeting of Southern print cloth manufacturers.

The discussions brought out the facts that in spite of slackening in demand during the spring and summer the mills have consistently avoided overproduction; that stock of print cloth on hand was at no time this year as much as at the close of 1929 and that the inventory has maintained a steady downward trend and at the present time is at the lowest figure this year.

In addressing the meeting, Mr. Marchant, president of the South Carolina Association, commended the mill owners on the intelligent and sound business judgment with which they have approached this matter and referred particularly to the considerate efforts this summer to minimize hardship upon labor.

Mr. Sloan, president of the Institute, commented upon the effects of the unfavorable condition of business in general on the cotton textile situation. He stressed the necessity in this connection of intelligent and conservative action by each mill owner, of careful study of the statistics of the industry with respect to demand, present and prospective, and of conscientious efforts to keep production in the case of each mill in reasonable balance with demand.

The statement of the mill executives present evidenced a keen recognition of the desirability from every standpoint of continuing for an indefinite period the constructive efforts that were initiated by the mills individually during the summer to cope with the present emergency situation thus minimizing the prevailing distress in all quarters.

The 75 executives who attended the meeting represented 100 miles, 65,000 print cloth looms and 37,781 narrow sheeting looms. The session here was one of several arranged annually for discussion of problems facing the industry.

Among mill owners and executives were, besides Mr. Marchant and Mr. Sloan: James C. Self, vice-president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association; John A. Law, J. C. Evans, Victor Montgomery, Rignal W. Baldwin, W. B. Cole, Allen Johnson, J. E. Sirrine, George Harris, C. M. Bailey, J. A. Chapman, Marshall Beattie, Marshall Orr, B. E. Geer, Robert Henry, George Wright, Arthur Ligon, B. B. Gossett, J. P. Gossett, Emslie Nicholson, W. S. Nicholson and Alex Long. Selling agents from New York present were: Gerrish Milliken, J. Bramhall, Willard Baldwin, Robert Stevens, Fred Keen and Benjamin Riegel.

Bare Spindle Spinning

SPINNING on the bare spindle has been used quite extensively in mule spinning for some years and to a lesser extent in ring spinning.

A recent invention that is supposed to overcome some of the previous difficulties of spinning on a bare spindle on the ring frame is described in a recent issue of the Textile Recorder.

"A general view of the machine is similar to that of any modern ring spinning frame. The novel feature on which the whole success of the invention depends is a

new form of traveler, which is certainly an ingenious contrivance. The traveler is made of thin flexible steel and comprises in combination a hinge, a stop and a yarn conductor. It is long enough to span the ring from side to side. Both ends of the traveler are forked, one of the forks having long prongs in order to give the utmost freedom of action to the hinge, while the other fork is formed with small projections which regulate its position in relation to the flanges of the ring. When in operation the centripetal action of the delivery end of the traveler tends to throw it close up to the spindle or the nose of the crop, whereby the driving force of the spindle and cop is utilized to drive the traveler round the ring in a simple easy manner, just exactly at the vital point where spinning becomes difficult owing to the small diameter.

"The receiving end of the traveler moves sufficiently towards or away from the cop to give the desired clearance or balloon which ensures satisfactory spinning. The traveler is rather heavier in weight and construction than the ordinary ring traveler, but can be easily taken off or replaced without breaking, thus effecting an economy in traveler replacements. The same traveler will also spin a greater number of counts without changing than the ordinary type, hence traveler changing will be less frequent. While the hinge in the new traveler is of vital importance in overcoming the dead point at the small diameter of the bare spindle, an essential part of the invention is the provision of a stop which limits the amount of movement of the hinged part.

"The inside of the ring is formed with an annular recess or space, to permit the combination hinge and stop part of the traveler to enter and still rotate freely around the ring during the formation of the shoulder or cylindrical part of the cop, whereby a larger cop can be built than with a plain ring of similar flange diameter.

"The spindle used is the self-contained type with the standard mule spindle blade, thus ensuring all the cops fitting the present shuttle pegs or winding frame skewers now in use. The lower part of the spindle blade, or upper part of the spindle sleeve, is formed with a milled conical trapping surface with circular and intersecting grooves for locking the thread during the doffing and gaiting up operations, which ensures a proper starting up for a new set of cops.

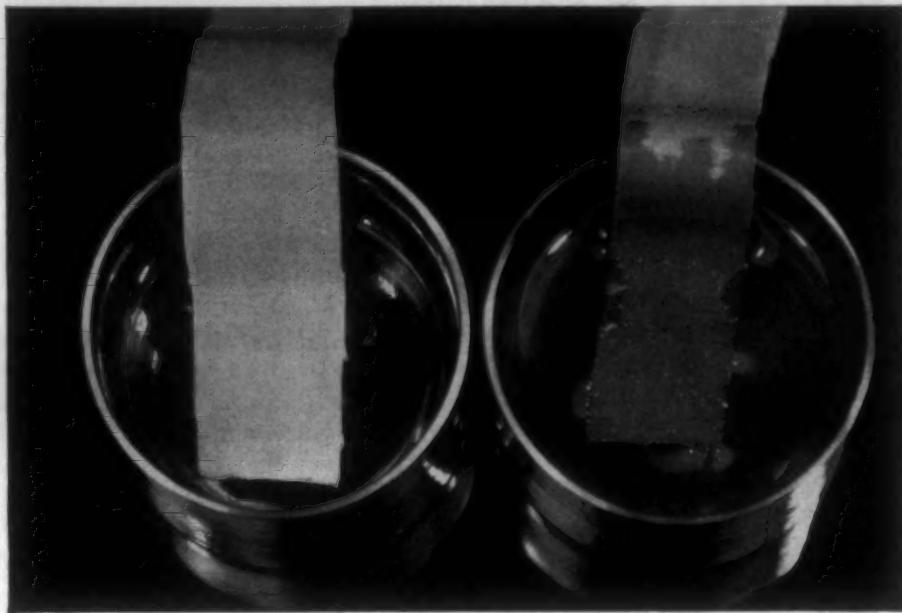
"The spindle bolster has a brake attached to momentarily arrest the spindle to facilitate the piecing up of the broken thread. The latter operation is quickly performed by taking the thread from the cop through the forked delivery end of the traveler to, and through the forked receiving end of the traveler, and up to the front delivery rollers.

"The ring rail, separators, thread guide rails and laps are mounted in combination and rise and fall together in a vertical plane at a uniform distance and speed throughout the processes of spinning and building up of the full set of cops. This combination of mechanism can also be raised or lowered for doffing, piecing-up or like purposes, separately or in combination as required by the operatives.

"Although the main features of an ordinary ring frame are retained, the new machine incorporates several important modifications. For instance, a specially designed builder cam is used for operating the mechanism by which the ring rail is raised and lowered. It is shaped to accelerate the movement from the base to the apex of the cone of the cop, thus laying a binding thread which binds the closer wound coils laid on the cop during the downward movement of the ring rail.

"The chase of the cop can be lengthened or shortened by moving a stud which is adjustable in the slotted first

(Continued on Page 26)



YARMOR SPEEDS THE WETTING-OUT PROCESS

HERCULES Yarmor Steam-distilled Pine Oil helps the textile industry in many ways. As a wetting-out agent and penetrant, it is excellent.

The photograph above shows clearly how Yarmor reduces surface tension. The beaker on the left contains water. The beaker on the right contains a one-percent solution of one part of Yarmor and two parts of fifty-percent sulphonated castor oil. A strip of airplane cloth was laid on the surface of the liquid in each beaker. After three minutes, this photograph was taken. The cloth on the water, in the beaker on the left, still floated unwet. The cloth laid on the Yarmor solution, in the beaker on the right, was submerged and thoroughly wet.

Hercules Yarmor Steam-distilled Pine Oil, in addition to being a splendid wetting-out agent and penetrant, is a powerful solvent for gums and waxes. It has excellent emulsifying properties. It produces a cleaner white and more even bleach. It helps to prevent uneven or faulty dyeing and is a time saver when used in the kier compound.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	<i>Managing Editor</i>
D. H. HILL, JR.	<i>Associate Editor</i>
JUNIUS M. SMITH	<i>Business Manager</i>

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Cotton Situation

The pendulum often swings too far and yet at the end of each swing there is a multitude who are confident that it will move further and who overplay the game.

When the stock market had advanced day after day and week after week and reached a dizzy height there were thousands, most of whom had been unwilling to buy when prices were one hundred points lower, who were absolutely confident of still higher prices and risked their all and wrecked their fortune.

The pendulum of cotton prices has swung lower and lower until it has gone below the cost of production and now we find an army of people who are confident of much lower prices and who are selling the market short.

A majority of them did not have the nerve to sell cotton at 22 cents; in fact, bought it at that level because they were confident that the upward swing would go much further.

When cotton went to about the present figure in 1921 under the influence of an 18,000,000-bale crop these same "sell at the bottom and buy at the top" men were predicting and waiting for 8 cents and when the price advanced to 16 and 17 cents they lost, because they had sold short at 11 cents.

There are many men who have a complex which makes their opinions run with the market. The higher the stock market or a commodity market goes the more bullish they get and they are always rampant bulls and buy heavily at the top.

As the stock market or a commodity goes down they become increasingly bearish and more and more inclined to sell and at the bottom they are willing to mortgage their homes in order to secure funds for short sales.

There are also those who strive to sell at the

exact top or buy at the very bottom and feel that they will lose if they miss either a few points.

As the result of such men the following saying originated in Wall Street:

"The bulls make some money and the bears get some but the hogs make none."

There is also another saying to the effect that "nobody ever went broke taking profits."

All of the above is apropos of the present situation in cotton.

Sometime between this date and October 15th cotton will, in our opinion, reach bottom.

One Southern cotton manufacturer who began in a small way but died worth many millions always purchased, early in October, his cotton requirements up to the following June.

He stated that the time to buy anything was when there were more sellers than buyers and that in the case of cotton was early in October when the peak of the cotton movement was in force.

Several years ago we made a study of his system and found that he hit it right fifteen out of seventeen years. If he had lived 1929-30 would have been another year in which early October prices would have proved unprofitable, but we have the idea that in spite of that fact he would now be planning to purchase his 1930-31 requirements prior to October 15th of this year.

In spite of the fact that most of the mills which intended in 1921 to stock up with low price cotton failed to get a supply because they hoggishly tried to get the last quarter of a cent, there were some mills which purchased their requirements for two or three years very near the bottom and we have seen financial statements since then in which their wisdom was reflected.

Added to the records of the past we have the fact that cotton is now below the cost of production and it is reasonable to assume that no commodity will very long remain upon that basis.

The consumption of American lint cotton in recent years has been as follows:

Bales
1926-27
1927-28
1928-29
1929-30

The sudden drop in the consumption of American cotton represents a tremendous shrinkage in the production of cotton goods and in the opinion of many it has created vacuum which must be filled.

With everybody predicting 10-cent cotton, buyers of cotton goods have withheld their orders and have given scant consideration to the fact that prices of goods are already below that

which could be reasonably based upon spot cotton at 10 cents.

While it appears that a 10-cent price for cotton will prevail, we do not believe that farmers will sell freely at that price, and if the Farm Board is ever to function it should do so in preventing farmers from being forced to sell below 10 cents.

A reasonably large crop appears to be in sight but the effect of the drought in Texas and Oklahoma is yet to be determined and there is always the danger of an equinoctial storm between September 1st and 15th, and after such a long dry period equinoctial storms often follow.

We have no opinion whether the bottom price on cotton will be 10½, 10 or even 8 cents, but we do expect the bottom to be reached before October 15th, and it is our opinion that cotton purchased at either of the above prices will show a profit throughout the coming year.

There is a minimum of danger in buying any commodity below the cost of production, and 10 cents is certainly below the production price of cotton.

Many who tried to get the last one-half or one-quarter of a cent in 1921 missed getting the supply of cotton which they had anticipated buying.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are, "What might have been."

In 1922 and 1923 mill men thought and talked of "what might have been" had they not waited for a little lower price in 1921.

There will be a similar situation in 1931 and 1932, but some mills, probably the same ones who secured a supply of cheap cotton in 1921, will again have a supply.

The bulls make some money and the bears make some but the hogs make none.

Not Even The Dead

It appears that when some of the labor unions adopt racketeering methods, not even the dead are immune.

We have just been reading of a case in Jersey City, N. J., where several garage companies which engage in furnishing hearses and cars for funerals secured a court injunction to prevent a union from interfering with the conduct of funerals.

The union is officially designated as Local No. 461 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Following ineffectual attempts to unionize the drivers of the hearses and funeral cars, who had been employed on an open shop basis since 1921, representatives of the union, it was set forth in the action for the injunction, attacked the driv-

ers while a funeral was in progress. The non-union drivers became so frightened that they took the cars back to the garage, leaving the body of the deceased at home.

The garage company which was furnishing the funeral cars, then secured cars from other sources and under police escort, the funeral finally took place. On the way to the cemetery, the funeral car drivers were continually harassed by the union representatives. It is set forth that when the funeral procession finally arrived at the grave there was almost a fight between the mourners and union representatives.

Since the granting of a permanent court injunction against interference with funerals, the non-union drivers have been able to haul the dead in peace.

Some of the people who urge that unionism is the panacea for whatever industrial ills the South may encounter might well look further into the question.

Todd Meisenheimer

The death of Todd Meisenheimer this week cut short one of the most promising careers in the textile field. Seldom has any young man in the industry won greater recognition in so short a time.

As Southern manager of the Celanese Corporation of America, he was responsible for the introduction of a new fibre to the mills. The marked success which attended his efforts testified to the ability which lay behind his work. Todd was a salesman of real worth and he possessed a personality of unusual charm. In addition, he brought to his job a technical knowledge and skill that is seldom equaled. We know of no man who more thoroughly understood every phase of his daily work.

We not only experience a sense of personal loss in the passing of Todd Meisenheimer, but also feel that the textile industry has lost a technician whose activities would have become increasingly valuable each year.

Improvement Predicted

The Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, of New York, say in their weekly letter:

We remain confident of improved business in the fall though the improvement will undoubtedly be slow. The fact that at least half the orders that we get call for wires to the mill for immediate shipment shows plainly the consideration of stocks in converters' and dealers' hands, and that condition is being still further aggravated and, at some later time, is going to play an important part in the situation.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

MARION, N. C.—Marion Manufacturing Company here is adding a third additional floor space and later will also install additional machinery, it is announced. The mill is working on a day and night shift.

OPELIKA, ALA.—During a terrific electrical storm recently the Pepperell Cotton Mills, was struck by lightning, setting it on fire and causing considerable damage. Water damage to the goods is estimated at \$10,000.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Directors of the May Hosiery Mills, Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the outstanding cumulative preference stock, payable September 1, 1930, to stockholders of record August 22, 1930.

ROXBORO, N. C.—James M. Craig, president of Somerset Mills, Inc., manufacturers of Turkish towels, is paying the local branch a visit.

It was announced that Mr. Craig is making plans for an expansion program at the mill, located about two miles south of this city. It was also announced that there is considerable prospect of merging of the Philadelphia plant with the one here, meaning that the Philadelphia plant will be moved here.

FIELDALE, VA.—The Fieldale Cotton Mills have closed to give employees a 10-day vacation, an annual event. Operations will be resumed on August 18.

The Fieldale mills is a unit of the Marshall Field interests. The Fieldale plant operated on full time schedule until two months ago, when a four-day schedule was adopted.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Union Bleachery here is installing one of the machines invented by Sanford L. Cluett for the Sanforizing process of making cloth shrink-proof, it was announced recently. The machine is expected to be ready for operation early in September. It will be the only one of its kind in the South, the four others in the country being one in Pennsylvania, two in New England, and one in the Cluett-Peabody shirt plant.

The machine for the process is a large one costing about \$20,000 and requires several weeks to install. There is much interest here in the announcement owing to the rareness of the unit.

GRiffin, GA.—Griffin Cotton Mills, formerly the Griffin Manufacturing Company, this week started up a few of its looms on broadcloths. Approximately 5,000 spindles have been in operation for the past two weeks, also other preparatory equipment and enough slashers to warp a few looms.

The plant has been closed for the past 18 months. It was formerly equipped to manufacture automobile seat covers, crashes, napped suiting, awnings, and cottonades. About nine months ago, the plant was purchased by the Hightower interests and they have been revamping and reorganizing all of the machinery since that time, for the manufacture of broadcloths and similar fabrics.

Its napping and finishing machinery have been discarded, because all the finishing will be done at the Thomaston Bleachery, Thomaston, Ga., another of the Hightower plants.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ROANOKE, VA.—Plans for the establishment of a shirt factory in Floyd, Va., were laid at a meeting on Saturday when Irving Freezer, of the firm of J. Freezer & Sons, New York, was present to discuss arrangements.

It is planned to open a factory soon, provided a suitable site and building are found. Mr. Freezer will return in a few days to talk the matter over further. About 100 applications were received at the meeting. If the plant is established, it will be in operation in the next 60 days and will give employment to about 100 girls and 20 men.

LEXINGTON, S. C.—Following the closing of the Palmetto Mills, of Columbia, as noted, the Martel Mills at Lexington, S. C., will shut their doors some time next week, it was learned here from an announcement made by J. E. Paxton, superintendent. Both mills are to be idle for an indefinite period.

The Columbia and Lexington plants are owned by the Martel Mills, Inc. Their closing leaves 165 Columbia and 140 Lexington mill workers without work.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Officials of several of the leading hosiery mills of this State expect their plants to reach full capacity by September 1, it is learned. These mills include: Attala Hosiery Mills, Attala; Tuscaloosa Hosiery Mills, Tuscaloosa; W. C. Davis & Son Mills, Fort Payne, and the Davis & Allcott Co., of Gadsden.

A. G. Patterson, president of Alabama Hosiery Mills, Decatur, is quoted as saying that additional machinery is being installed there which should double the output and increase the number of employees from 100 to 300 during the next year.

Another leading hosiery mill executive said while production at present is at a low ebb, increased operations are expected soon.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN.—The new second unit of American Glanzstoff Corp. at Elizabethon, in which yarn production has been progressing on an experimental scale for several weeks, will enter commercial scale production shortly. Yarn on cones from this new unit will be available to the trade in another week.

This new unit represents a radical departure from existing rayon yarn production methods, it was said. Skeins are of unusual length and cones made from them will not have more than three to four knots on a two pound cone or five to six knots on the three pound Jumbo cone.

MARION, N. C.—Purchase of the Sevier Knitting Mill, 12 miles north of here, for \$10,000, by a group of Marion business men who held the bonds of the company was announced by W. W. Neal, one of the buyers, just before he left on a trip to New York.

Plans for the future operation of the mill will not be made until Mr. Neal's return. It is expected, however, that operation will be resumed soon. The mill has been closed down for the past several weeks.

It was established about a year ago by a corporation and has the latest in modern equipment, turning out 125 dozen pairs of socks daily and requiring only 10 to 12 operatives. It also maintains a dyeing and finishing plant.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

TRYON, N. C.—The Wear Knitting Company's hosiery mill was purchased by John N. Cudd of this city at public sale. The value of the property was approximately \$30,000. Mr. Cudd made the highest bid when the plant and its properties were put on the block by Charles O. Smith, receiver, who has been in charge of the property for several months past since it went into bankruptcy.

LANDRUM, S. C.—By a decree of H. E. DePass, referee in bankruptcy, the Blue Ridge Mills will be sold at public auction at Landrum, September 5. The properties consist of a damask mill, with machinery and equipment, and a knitting mill, with machinery and necessary equipment, along with buildings, dwellings and realty. The properties will be first sold separately and then as a whole, the highest bidder being awarded the properties subject to the court's confirmation.

Delgado Mills in Receivership

Wilmington, N. C.—Following application by the Hyman Supply Company, of this city, Judge Frank A. Daniels, of the Superior Court, at Goldsboro, signed a decree placing the Delgado Cotton Mills, of this city, in the hands of receivers.

J. Holmes Davis and H. M. Corbett, both of Wilmington, were named receivers.

Total assets of the mills, including plant, equipment and stock on hand, were listed as slightly in excess of \$1,000,000, while liabilities were placed at approximately \$500,000.

It is expected the mills will resume operations under the direction of the receivers within the next few weeks.

The Delgado Mills have been in operation for more than 30 years, being founded by E. C. Holt. Hargrove Bellamy is president.

It was said on Saturday that the mill has a considerable quantity of finished products on hand, with a number of large orders waiting to be filled.

T. R. Ames was named temporary agent of the receivers.

Chas. H. Stone with Calco Chemical Co.

Charles H. Stone, who for some time has maintained sales offices, laboratory and warehouses in Charlotte, specializing in dyestuffs and chemicals, has announced that he has sold the dyestuff division of his business to the Calco Chemical Company, of Bound Brook, N. J., and has become associated with the management of the Southern sales offices of the company.

He will continue to carry on his chemical business as in the past.

Mr. Stone is one of the best known dyestuff men in the South and has many friends who will be interested to know of his new connection.

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 13)

in commodity prices. We might remember that the present downward trend began in 1925 and was followed by several years of unusual trade activity.

Falling prices will doubtless be a boon to bondholders and others who have a fixed income. Foreign nations will yell loudly about the debts they owe us because they will have to pay in a greater quantity of commodities. Our high-wage theory will be subjected to a severe test, and if it survives, the outcome will probably be a general adoption of this same highwage policy by other countries.

Nearly all of our great advances have come out of the necessity of overcoming difficulties. An extended decline in commodity prices in the United States will develop an urgent need in our agricultural industry for increased mechanization, large-scale farming and the rapid creation of many more co-operative marketing organizations. It will force corporation managements to turn to science in order to cut costs and conserve profits. It will bring about the consumption of still larger business mergers in order to effect economies. It will supply an incentive to invention to provide new industries, cause financial leaders to strive to make money more efficient, and compel foreign nations to form international economic unions to

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supply themselves with free-trade markets similar to those now existing in the United States.

None of the problems that now confront us justify any loss of faith in the permanence of the long-term upward trend of American business and industry. Fifteen years ago Charles Steinmetz, the electrical wizard, wrote a dream article in which he made 11 predictions, several of which seemed highly fantastic. He prophesied a six-hour working day, international radio broadcasting, talking movies, homes and buildings cooled and ventilated by electricity, automatic cooking controlled by a dial, electrified farms, cheaper electricity, the use of current as freely as water, the electrification of the railroads, industrial plants and powerhouses located closer to the sources of raw material and fuel, and single power plants with a capacity of a million horsepower.

Most of Steinmetz's dreams have become realities. A similar exercise of vision today would create a picture of a near tomorrow that will be realized no less surely. Such a forecast would tell of revolutionary discoveries in metallurgy, the wide use of "talkies" in the fields of business and commerce, speed limits double those of today, great advances toward the abolition of poverty, automobiles at 15 cents a pound, China and the Far East being penetrated by our Western civilization, all-metal buildings, great central churches with radio branches, and of huge new industries dealing in such things as electronics and the manufacture of cold.

Visualize the changes in our food practices that will be brought about in a very short time by the new methods of freezing freshly-picked perishable products packed in cartons at temperatures 50 degrees below zero. Think of a delicate fruit like the raspberry being made available in the middle of the winter, still having that fresh-off-the-vine taste and texture. Think of quick-frozen oysters in June and July, fresh strawberries in January, fruit juices sold in chunks, all kinds of animal products sold in packages as easily as a box of cookies, and of a shore dinner in the Great American Desert being just as delectable as one at Gloucester.

There is no gainsaying the fact that current hard times are a serious reality, especially to the unfortunate people who are unemployed. It seems a pity that earnest and deserving citizens, living in the richest land on earth, should be penalized largely as a result of the ignorance of some of our greatest leaders respecting social and economic laws, and the operations of greedy stock-market gamblers who are quite willing to do everything possible to increase fear and destroy public confidence.

Eventually we will reach a point in our progress where unscrupulous speculators, feeling no sense of responsibility for others will be marked for their sharp practices and lose the respect of decent citizens. In the meantime with conditions as they are, we must take our spanking with a grin, remembering that the end will be what it always has been. Stocks will go up, trade will improve, idle people will get jobs, and millions of timid souls will once again be telling each other that we are in a new era in which panics and depressions are an impossibility. The marvel of today is how soon we forget the lessons of yesterday.

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of
Quality

Bare Spindle Spinning

(Continued from Page 18)

motion coping lever. The shaping of the cop-bottom is effected by an adjustable counter-balanced swinging bulger towards or away from the pins fixed in the lifting chain between the chain pulley toothed quadrant and the rocking shaft plain quadrant. Adjustment of this bulger is made by an adjustable jack-screw to any fineness of setting required to give the desired shape to the cop bottom. The specially designed cam is worked from the usual train of wheels at the gearing end, and actuates a compound or double-lever coping motion. The forward end of the second motion coping lever comprises compound spur taking-up wheels with a chain pulley block for holding one end of the coping chain by a set screw.

"A ratchet wheel of large diameter is used, with long strong teeth, with the Simplex taking-up catch regulator. An automatic full cop knocking-off motion is fitted, and an automatic brake to arrest the frame more quickly than usual. The double tin rollers are positively driven together by noiseless spur wheels, onerawhicle, the other cast iron."

Buyer Beneficiary of Present Prices

"As cotton has declined practically every day since the Government report came out a week ago, there has not been much encouragement in the situation, and we are pleased ourselves to find that sales at the end of the week are better than for either of the last two weeks,

the gain being shown in both gray and colored goods," the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reports. "The gray goods market has been under a good deal of pressure during the week, but our sales have been made without meeting the lowest prices that have been made in the market by various competitors.

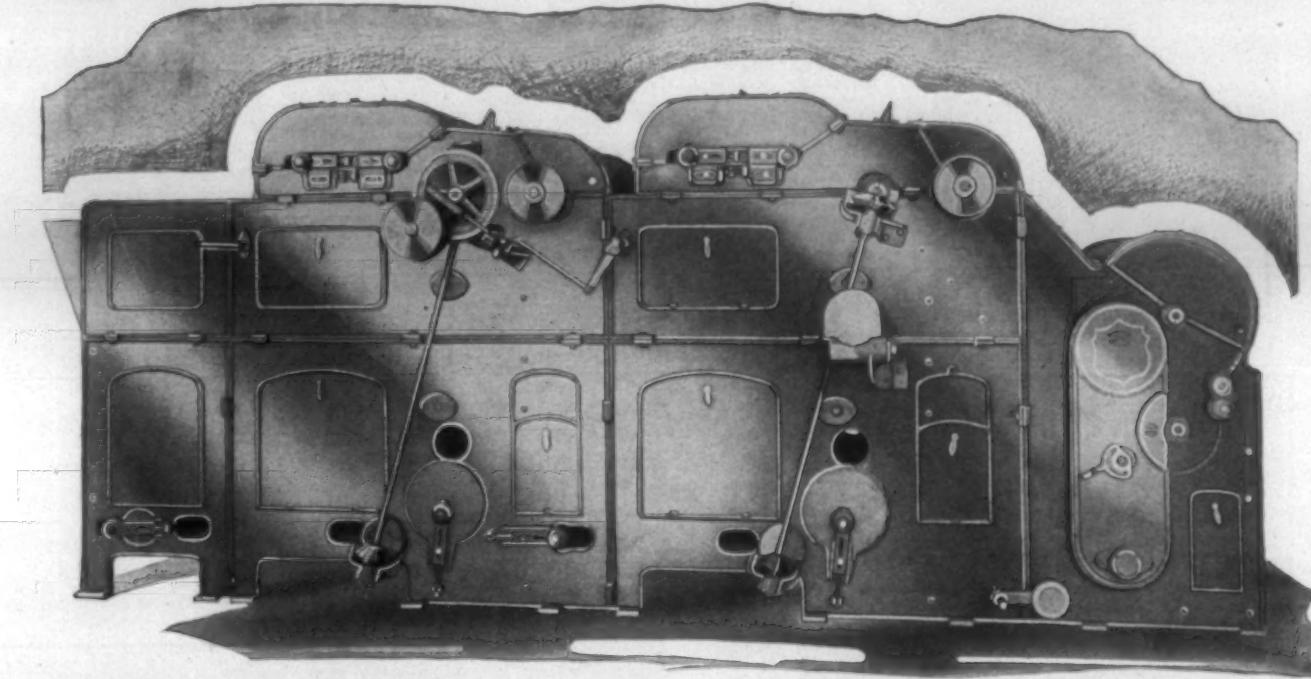
"Many goods have been sold at prices that would show decided loss on 10c cotton. We can understand why some people should be anxious to lighten stocks even at current prices, but we cannot understand sales being made at such prices for November-December and even, we hear, for the first quarter of next year. The cloth market has gone far beyond the cotton market in discounting future low prices. Curtailment is certain to continue until November or beyond if it is necessary, and it is only a question of time when the present situation will straighten itself out. In the meantime the buyer is getting all the benefits.

"The bottom of a trade depression such as we have had is not a sharp point but a period of several months. We have been in that period already for at least a couple of months and, while there is no evidence that we are through it yet, there is no question but what the next turn of importance will be in the way of improvement. With trade as depressed as it has been, it takes a long time to overcome such accumulated stocks as we were suffering from in the early part of the year but, because of the curtailment, we have been alleviating the situation, and the latter part of the cure will go more rapidly than the first part.

"We remain confident of improved business in the fall though the improvement will undoubtedly be slow.

NEW H & B TANDEM AUTOMATIC HOPPER FEEDER

Efficient Performance for the First Process



In the design of this new No. 5 Automatic Tandem Hopper Feeder we have incorporated outstanding features never before applied to Preparatory Textile Machinery.

Combing Stripping Motion subjects the cotton to a gentle, but thorough combing process, which preserves the staple and semi-parallels the fibre.

Variable Speed Elevating Lattice insures at all times accurate feed regulation when used in combination with Lapper Sections.

Large Bin Area for dealing with lofty, well-opened cotton, making possible regulation by volume instead of by weight as in other types of Feeders.

Adjustment of Evener Stripping Lattice so designed that it can be quickly moved forward to or back from the Spiked Elevating Lattice to accurately regulate the amount of cotton passing through the machine.

Full Automatic Controls are furnished for all our standard types of Opening and Picking Machinery when used in combination with this new No. 5 Hopper Feeder

Apron Bearings are of the self-aligning type, easily adjustable to maintain correct alignment with the shafts.

Division Plates give a Reserve Bin area for maintaining accurate feed levels.

Continuous Gridded Cleaning Surface from Doffer Beater to Cage Section.

Perforated Sheet Steel Casings under Spiked Elevating Aprons for removing sand and light leaf.

Special Frame Sides are available to suit various types of Automatic Feed, including both Overhead and Low Horizontal Aprons.

Change Gears are provided for easily increasing or decreasing production according to requirements.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 ATLANTA TRUST CO. BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

**SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS**

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TRAVELLER CLEANERS
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SPINNING RING CO.
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because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

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SALEM, MASS.**

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Low Fares
Charlotte, N. C.**

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Saturday, August 30, 1930

Limited Sept. 4

Additional selling dates

To Washington Sept. 19-Oct. 17-31

SEABOARD

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The Vat Padding of Cotton Fabrics

(Continued from Page 12)

The chief trouble will be unevenness, and this can be removed in the following manner:

Run in a jig in the following:

2-3 lb. Hydrosulphite Powder	Made up to
4-6 pints. Caustic Soda 90 deg. Tw.	50
2 pints. Oleine.	gallons
1/2 nogg. Anthraquinone.	
1/2 lb. Leucotrope W.	

Begin cold and raise the temperature to about 180 deg. F., give two ends at this temperature, soap, wash and dry.

If necessary, the goods will now have to be topped up to shade.

SHADES TOO STRONG

The following method can be used if the shade obtained is too strong. Sometimes the shade obtained is off-tone, say, for instance, that a bluish Helio is required, but that the tone obtained is rather too red; if, however, a blue is introduced, too strong a shade will result. In this case treat as follows:

Make a solution of—

4 gallons Caustic Soda 90 deg. Tw.
4 gallons Glucose Syrup.
8 gallons Soap Solution (about 6 oz. to the gallon).
Make up to 250 gallons.

Run for 45 minutes to one hour in either a jig or a rope beck at the boil. The goods must now be rinsed thoroughly, dried and topped to shade.

In conclusion, I would say, watch the following points carefully:

First.—Choose color pastes with great care; see that they are finely ground, and reduce quickly, and that in combination shades they reduce and pad, at the same temperature with the adjustment already mentioned.

Second.—Use clean utensils and machinery all through. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Far better is it to start clean than to have to strip and re-pad.

Third.—Watch the liquor in the feed box well as the color actually in use.

Last.—The cloth must be bone dry and no lint present.

New gift boxes "glorifying cotton" for Christmas are announced by Pequot Mills of Salem, Mass. Show-box, the modernique and the cedar chest are the features designed to aid the retailer in his displays and to increase sales in his domestic department during the holiday season.

The creations make Pequot products attractive for the exclusive gift shops as well as the regular avenues of distribution in the department stores. With these boxes a Pequot gift for Christmas will be available to the public at from \$1.50 to \$10.50.

The show, so-called because of the complete display of both sheets and pillow cases upon the opening of the cover, comes in all of the pastel shades and matches the colors contained therein. It is made for two pillow slips, for one sheet and two pillow cases and for two sheets and two cases. Plain white sheets and cases with hemstitched borders are packed in a green show-box to meet the demand for a gift package of white bed linen.

The cedar chest is presented by the mills as two gifts in one. Real cedar is used in the boxes with fine brass adding to the natural attractiveness of the grain in the wood. A lock and key adds to the value of the chest as a place for trinkets. The chest, which is the richest in the line, comes in sizes carrying either one sheet and two pillow cases or two sheets and two pillow cases.

Profitable Weaving...

requires special heddles designed and shaped to suit the characteristics of the fabric. The Flat Steel Duplex Heddle permits maximum count.

The Scientific Crimping

keeps the heddle from turning on the rod—holding it in absolutely true position for best results.

The Special Center Eye with its super polish permits this heddle to give unequalled results.

An ideal heddle for Sheetings, Denims and all close-set cotton fabrics.

Made in rust-proof and nickel finish.

Send for sample of this heddle.



The Finest Quality Obtainable in Harness Equipment

HEDDLES FOR EVERY TYPE MATERIAL BEING WOVEN

FRAMES MADE TO FIT EVERY TYPE LOOM

REEDS

PITCH BAND AND SOLDERED

MADE IN ANY SIZE DESIRED

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DROP WIRES

LINGOES

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Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients.

This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

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Colors

Pigment and Lake Chemicals (Belle Brand)

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Chlorine Lime

(Bleaching Powder)

Caustic Soda.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia
Boston

Foreign Trade Policy For The South

(Continued from Page 11)

The present psychological attitude of the people of all nations is largely responsible for the present economic situation. It will not last forever; it may have nearly run its course and recovery should be more rapid than has been the case in the past when we have gone through similar cycles with less active agencies working constructively toward reconstruction.

As the darkness turns to dawn, the workers of the United States will find their houses and their industrial enterprises in order, and everything set and ready for the new day. There is ahead of us a bright season of golden opportunities and our country and our South with their vast resources will be the first to catch the rays of the rising sun. The world looks to us for their inspiration, and when our wheels of industry begin to turn, to fill the shelves and bins and storehouses emptied through the psychosis of fear, and when the sound of pick and shovel and drill and rivet are heard throughout the land there will follow a mental reaction, world wide in its scope, which will mark the birth of a new era in commerce.

Before a house can be built, before a business enterprise can function, there must be vision, which must be followed by energy and intelligent application of mind and body toward the objective to be gained. Before anything can be accomplished there must be imagination and the will to succeed.

The South needs the markets of the world, her business men are awakened, and the vision of broad distribution is before them. What then shall be her course of action?

I believe that the policy of the South in export should be continuously to seek foreign outlet for a definite percentage of her manufacture, if necessary at a slightly higher distribution cost, scrupulously to avoid in editorials, in Congressional debate, in the written and spoken word, any utterances that could be construed as unprovoked unfriendliness to foreign nations, conscientiously to maintain standards in every delivery of merchandise, equal to contractual obligation whether it is cotton for Liverpool, office furniture for Colombia, hosiery for the Argentine or Texas made osnaburg for the wheat crop of Chile.

These things I hold to be essential to the establishment and maintenance of commerce with alien people; intelligent survey, resourceful sales force, sustained quality, whether of commodity or industrial product, fair dealing, sympathetic understanding, an actual desire to serve the needs of the customer nation, and a spirit of friendliness which will awaken in other countries a desire for closer commercial relations.

Cotton Exchange Changing Statistical Basis

Important and extensive changes in its system of weekly statistics covering movement and stocks of American cotton, to go into effect with the opening of the new cotton season on August 1, are announced by the New York Cotton Exchange in a letter sent to its members.

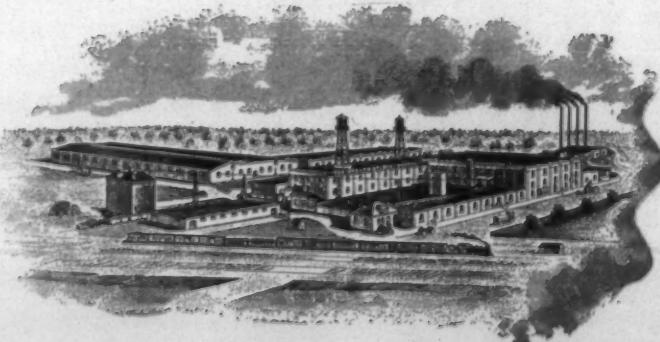
Weekly figures on movement into sight, visible supply, exports, and spinners' takings, will be published exclusive of linters, with the exception of detailed statistics on visible supply and exports, which will include linters as before. The definition of "visible supply" has been changed so that it will cover cotton afloat to and at ports of the Orient, while the term "forwardings to mills" will be substituted for "spinners' takings" and the definition covering that term revised so that it will indicate more specifically movement to or into mills.

These changes constitute the first revisions made in many years in the system of weekly statistics of American cotton, as followed by producers, merchants, and spinners in this country and abroad. The purpose of the exchange in effecting these revisions is to bring its weekly statistics more nearly in line with the present scope and organization of the world cotton industry, to simplify and clarify them, and make them more readily subject to correlation with other statistics on such subjects as ginnings, domestic and foreign consumption, and world carry-over.

The letter sent by the exchange to its members is as follows:

"With the opening of the new cotton season on August 1, the exchange will institute important and extensive changes in its weekly statistics on movement into sight, visible supply, exports, and spinners' takings of American cotton. It is believed that these changes will greatly

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps
and carries the weight into cloth.
It means good running work, sat-
isfied help and one hundred per
cent production.

We are in a position now to offer
prompt shipments.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

improve the weekly statistics of the exchange by making them simpler and clearer by putting them on a basis which is more in line with the present scope and organization of the world cotton trade, and by making it possible to correlate these statistics with other fundamental statistics of the industry. Comparable figures on the new basis will be given for three past years to permit of comparisons.

"On the new basis, weekly statistics will be published exclusive of linters, with the exception of detailed statistics of visible supply and exports, which will include linters as before. The inclusion of linters heretofore has made it difficult to correlate the figures of the exchange on movement into sight, visible supply, exports, and takings, with Government statistics on ginnings, monthly domestic consumption and domestic stocks, and with the exchange service month and annual returns on world consumption and world stocks, since the latter figures are published on the exclusive-of-linter basis.

"With all of these series put on the basis of covering only lint cotton, one will be able to follow the statistical position of the trade, and to form sound conclusions as to the trend of the industry, much more readily than heretofore.

"An important change in the figures on visible supply of American cotton will be the inclusion of stocks of cotton afloat to Japan and China, and in warehouses at ports of Japan. Heretofore, the visible supply figures have included cotton afloat to and at ports of Europe, but not cotton afloat to and at ports of the Orient. It has been pointed out that such a system was illogical, and liable to confusion and misunderstanding. With the Orient now one of the major divisions of the world spinning industry, it is felt that American cotton moving to and in warehouses in that part of the world should be treated in the same way, in visible supply statistics, as cotton moving to and in warehouses of Great Britain and the Continent.

"The figures on takings by spinners in various parts of the world will be compiled on a more uniform and more logical basis. Takings by both Northern and Southern mills will be computed in the same way and so that they will represent receipts at the mills, whereas heretofore the figures on takings by Southern mills have represented mill receipts, but those by Northern mills have indicated movement Northward from Southern ports and through interior railroad points. Takings by Canadian mills will no longer be grouped with takings by foreign mills.

"Takings by mills of Japan and China will no longer represent shipments from American ports to those countries and hence synonymous with exports, but will indicate movement from Japanese and Chinese ports to mills of Japan and China.

"The use of the term 'Spinners' Takings' will be discontinued, and in its place the exchange will substitute the term 'Forwardings to Mills.' It is believed that the new expression is preferable to the older one, by being much clearer and more definite in indicating the meaning of the figures. The term 'spinners' takings' has been subject to the possible misunderstanding that it represented purchases on consumption of cotton by spinners. The term 'Forwardings to Mills' cannot suggest anything but its correct meaning of movement of cotton to or into mills.

"It is expected that these changes will give added significance and value to the statistical system of the exchange and that they will materially enhance the practical usefulness of the New York Cotton Exchange Service."

Do You Know of Aktivin-S

The reliable and convenient
chemical ingredient

for better starch sizes and finishes

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A PRODUCT OF MERIT

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John P. Marston Company
Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

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Pearse Cites Causes of Depression

A study of the causes of the world-wide depression in the cotton industry and some possible remedies is made by Arno S. Pearse in the July issue of the International Cotton Bulletin, official organ of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester. This study is preliminary to the final rendering of reports on the situation by various organizations concerned at the coming International Cotton Congress to be held in Paris, June 23 to 25, 1931.

Mr. Pearse cites the following causes of depression:

1. The enormous post-war development of the cotton industry in the East, principally Japan, India and China, which countries, largely through double and treble shifts, have conquered many markets in the Near and Far East and Africa, particularly in grays.

2. The "apparent" adoption of the 48-hour week in many European countries which has led to the increasing use of existing machinery in many European countries, whenever there is a spurt in the demand, thus leading to very short lived periods of steady business.

While before the Washington conference many countries worked 56 and 58 hours, it has become possible to run machinery in double shifts of 46 or 48 hours per week, or with the addition of three to five hours of overtime, as allowed in several countries on the Continent; thus, since the introduction of the 48-hour week, the total working capacity of machinery has increased in many Continental countries. New mills established since the war have only been able to work remuneratively because the cost of production could be decreased by double shifts.

3. The general increase in the tariffs in all countries,

except England, has created many barriers to the cotton trade, forced down prices and reduced export trade.

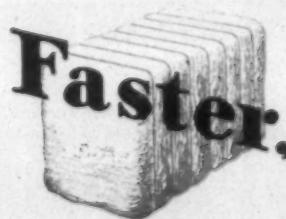
4. The civil war in China and the political upset in India with boycotts against foreign-made goods have had grave consequences for the cotton industry of Lancashire in particular. The latter has been forced to look for other markets, and thus the whole world has been made to feel the repercussion of Lancashire's losses in the Far Eastern markets.

5. Many agricultural products are near pre-war levels. Seventy-five per cent of the clients of the cotton industry represent laborers and their families engaged in agriculture. Probably agriculture has not yet adjusted itself to the changed conditions brought about by the huge extension of mechanical transport, releasing vast areas used formerly for fodder crops.

6. The effect of the fashion of short skirts and little underclothing has been marked on the cotton industry. While artificial silk has taken away some trade from the cotton industry, it has, on the other hand, helped to sell other goods partly made with cotton.

7. Rationalization has proceeded probably quicker than has been realized, and this progress, while of final advantage to the world, has created an interregnum from which industry as a whole is temporarily suffering. The first economies of any unemployed family are in respect to underwear and replenishment of cotton goods used in the household. All the achievements of science have tended to produce more with less labor than in the past, thus creating in many articles overproduction and simultaneously unemployment. This saving of labor has been forced upon industry through increased rates of wages

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Because workmen do not have to be cautious and slow with Stanley "Eversafe" Ties and Strapping. Their Round Safety Ends, Round Safety Edges and Rust Resisting Sterilized Japan Finish cannot cut, scratch or cause infections.

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The Stanley "Eversafe"
Round End Cutter

(Patented)

This ingenious device cuts two
Round Safety Ends at one clip.
A wonderful improvement
over ordinary strapping shears.

The Stanley Works, Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about your new "Eversafe"
Strapping System. Send your booklet giving full description.

in the post-war period; the higher rates of wages have accelerated rationalization in all directions.

8. Price of silver is the lowest on record, and China, besides being engaged in a civil war, has the great handicap of a silver monetary system.

9. The deflation in the monetary systems of European countries.

10. The crash on the American stock exchange with its world-wide influence in all industries.

11. Rationalization in some cotton mills, especially in United States and Japan, with higher output per machine against which conservative mills are unable to compete.

12. Too short a working week in some countries and consequent high cost of production.

13. The more general introduction of the "installment" system of payment has caused a spending of earnings in anticipation and accentuated the crisis.

14. The excessive burden placed on industry by "social legislation" and other taxes.

15. Antiquated trade union restrictions ought to be abolished and be adapted more in relation to the advance made in the modern technical equipment of the mills, where a great deal of labor-saving machinery has been introduced. Wages require to be readjusted in ratio to these modern equipments. Both these are among the recommendations made by a special commission appointed by the British Government to investigate the causes of the depression of the British cotton industry.

Among the remedies that suggest themselves there is likely to be much dispute whether they may be regarded as a cause or as a remedy.

There are many who will argue that the interference of governments in the purchase of raw cotton has been a detrimental factor, yet others are of the opinion that these valorization schemes have for their object the steadyng of the price of the raw material on a level that will be sufficient for the farmer to produce it. Limitation of acreage by the farmers would correspond to the action of organized short time among the spinners.

Amalgamation of mills is one of the remedies adopted in most countries, and consequently it may be regarded as the most hopeful one.

Marketing direct to the consumer is another of the remedies that has been suggested.

Pepperell Lowers Prices

Pepperell Manufacturing Company issued the following statement to the trade:

"Pepperell Manufacturing Company announces reductions effective for August, September and October deliveries.

"The new list prices of 40c and 50c on Pepperell and Lady Pepperell 10-4 bleached, respectively, should surely give the trade absolute confidence in purchasing for their important fall requirements and thoroughly clear up the hesitancy and uncertainty that the buyers have shown regarding wide sheeting, sheets and pillow cases for the past sixty days.

"The Pepperell Company feels these new low prices are timed to coincide with the most important sheet and pillowcase demand of the year, and, as volume sales are anticipated, the above prices are subjected to change without notice.

"The Pepperell fine count list has been reduced from a basis of \$2.70 each on 81x99, plain hem, to \$2.40 each, and the new net will enable this line to be retailed on the basis of approximately 20 cents per sheet less on that important size.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

19

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindles Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

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FORMS

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93 Franklin St., Boston	85 Worth St., New York	
Philadelphia	Chicago	Atlanta
New Orleans		San Francisco

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St., New York

Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The downward trend of cotton prices last week added further uncertainty and confusion to the existing poor conditions in the cotton goods markets. Buyers were inclined to stay out of the market and were rarely interested except in small supplies. Some of the standard print cloths number moved in a small way. Buyers price ideas, even on very small quantities, were too low to meet response from most sellers. Actual quotations were unchanged at the end of the week, although the general tone was softer.

Sheetings and drills were in light demand and sales were made only in very small lots. Broadcloths showed slightly more activity than some of the other lines but total business was small.

Inquiry for fine goods was rather active but resultant sales were small. Rayon crepes continued in best demand, at slightly lower prices.

The use of more plain combed cotton goods shows that buyers have covered on 34½-inch 5.50-yard 88x80s with 9½c quoted by more than one mill and 36-inch 96x92 5.75-yard at 12½c. A number of inquiries applied to lawns with 40-inch goods sold at what are regarded as market levels. These have included 76x72s, 88x80s, 96x92s and 96x100s.

Tire fabric mills reported light inquiry and a small business during the week. The resumption of large scale production by the automobile factories is expected to result in a better demand for tire fabrics within a short time.

Some of the mills say they have been encouraged by the attitude of a number of the converters who, while they want only spots, ask that certain goods be set aside for them, probably to be wanted in three to four weeks. This kind of request is quite different from some of the general comment that had been in the market.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8
Tickings, 8-ounce	18-19½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents
for
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Despite the lower cotton markets and the further price pressure on yarn prices, yarn business in this territory was slightly better last week. Business handled reflected that a number of buyers were apparently more ready to cover their needs than has been the case for some time. Later in the week, as cotton again slid lower, there was less interest, but most dealers reported a total business larger than during the preceding week.

More inquiry was received, also, and while the inquiries may not always materialize into actual orders, it is pointed out that it shows a greater interest among consumers. During the past week wire coverers have made purchases in slightly better volume than for some time. Other cotton yarn consumers, such as weavers and knitters, have taken slightly increased amounts, but no great acceleration is expected until some mills, which have been out of production, resume operations.

Not more than moderate quantities of insulating numbers were taken, these including the low-end carded and part-waste numbers to some of the high-count combed makes. Part-waste insulating numbers taken ran from 6s to 12s in most cases, in single and plied numbers. Buyers during the week found they could cover at reductions compared with the close of last week.

Covering was done by webbers, plush makers, knitters, weavers, insulators and others. A number of export lots sold because of the desire to take advantage of the market and to averagely avoid some risks involved either way.

Since various contracts involving poorer makes were made at concessions below the nominal reductions of $\frac{1}{2}$ c enforced through the list, the reductions varied according to qualities covered on. Specified grades were also included in sales at the usual premiums. The situation proved interesting and a number of sellers, looking back over the last few days, conclude they might have done worse than not to have booked the available or solicited business.

Southern Single Chain Warps	30s	34½	
10s	26	40s	41
12s	26½	40s ex.	46
14s	27	50s	51
16s	27½	60s	51
20s	29		
22s	32		
24s	33		
26s	33½		
30s	33¾		

Southern Two-ply Chain Warps	30s	34½
8s	26	Carpet Yarns
10s	26½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and
12s	27	4-ply
14s	28	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and
16s	29	4-ply
20s	29	Part Waste Insulating Yarn
24s	32	8s, 1-ply
30s	33	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply
36s	39	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply
40s	42	12s, 2-ply
40s ex.	47	16s, 2-ply

Southern Single Skeins	30s	Duck Yarns, 3 4 and 5-ply	
8s	26	8s	27
10s	26½	10s	27½
12s	27	12s	28½
14s	27	16s	30
16s	27½	20s	30½
20s	29		
24s	30		
26s	31½		
28s	32½		
30s	33		

Southern Two-ply Skeins	30s	Southern Frame Cones	
8s	26	8s	25½
10s	26½	10s	26
12s	27	12s	26½
14s	27½	14s	27
16s	28	16s	27½
20s	29	18s	28
24s	32	20s	29
26s	33	22s	30

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

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August 21, 1930

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For Sale

36—Model L Draper Looms—72, 76 and 84".
 28—56" Draper Automatic Looms, 20 harness, automatic.
 48—40" Modified D Draper Looms, motor drive \$100.00 each.
 150—40" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, \$75.00 each.
 48—46" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, 1926 Model.
 84—40" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, 1926 Model.
 2—250 gal. Size Kettles, \$125.00 each.
 1—Model K Barber Colman Portable Tying-In Machine.

Charlotte Textile Machinery Company
P. O. Box 483 Charlotte, N. C.

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

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is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Special Low Fares

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Washington, D. C.	\$21.80
Baltimore, Md.	24.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.15
Atlantic City, N. J.	32.25
New York, N. Y.	34.05
Chicago, Ill.	49.62
Detroit, Mich.	45.67
Cleveland, O.	43.20
Toledo, O.	43.20

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JUNE—JULY—AUGUST

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Let us LITHOGRAPH your Letter Head

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MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

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DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

World Supply of American Cotton Seen Near Normal

The indicated world supply of American cotton for this season, on the basis of the Government estimate of the crop issued last Friday, is, according to the current report of the New York Cotton Exchange Service, about 1,330,000 bales larger than last season and about equal to the average supply in the past five seasons. The indicated supply for this season is about 20,550,000 bales against 19,220,000 last season, and an average of 20,540,000 in the past five seasons, says the Service.

The present price of middling upland spot cotton in the South is, on August 8, 11.72 cents a pound, continues the Service, against an average of 15.87 cents in the season just past, and an average of 17.67 cents in the past five seasons. That is, the present price of cotton is now 4.15 cents a pound below the average of last season, and 5.95 cents below the average of the past five seasons. The average level of all-commodity prices in the United States is now about 85.0 against an average of 93.2 last season.

A VACATION SUGGESTION

Why not try our especially arranged Rail and Motor Tours? A new vacation recreation combining rail and motor transportation through the Appalachian Mountain sections of Virginia, North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and North Georgia. For booklet and complete information, call on Southern Railway System.

R. H. GRAHAM
Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

Attractive Excursion Fares

Via

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Summer Excursion Fares

On sale daily until September 30th, with final limit October 31st. To summer resorts in the United States. Round trip fare Raleigh to Los Angeles and San Francisco, \$129.22. Stopovers at all points. Diverse routes.

Special Excursion Fares

To Niagara Falls and Atlantic City on sale one day each week, limited to 18 days. Round trip fare Raleigh to Atlantic City, \$18.85; to Niagara Falls, \$28.65.

Week-End Excursion Fares

Sold on Fridays and Saturdays good until midnight of Tuesday after date of sale. Round trip fare from Raleigh to Portsmouth-Norfolk, \$7.60; to Virginia Beach, \$8.15. For rates, schedules or information, apply to any Seaboard ticket agent or

H. E. PLEASANTS, D.P.A.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Cottons to Feature Trade Conference

Plans for the third annual Trade Conference and Manikin Parade were announced by C. K. Everett of the New Uses Section of The Cotton-Textile Institute following a meeting of representatives of exhibiting houses held at the Institute offices this morning.

The conference will be held under the auspices of The Cotton-Textile Institute in co-operation with the National Association of Cotton Dress Manufacturers at 40 Worth Street, New York City, at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, September 16th.

More than three times the number of exhibitors showing last year will participate in the coming Conference which is expected to draw a crowd greatly exceeding the one thousand visitors accommodated in 1929.

Featuring designs and fabrics for dresses in the popular price ranges, the efforts of the committee in charge of arrangements will be to maintain maintain the same standards of practical effectiveness as well as quality.

The informality of former exhibits will be continued in an endeavor to offer practical and worthwhile value to buyers and dress manufacturers visiting the Trade Conference which annually attracts a gathering representing an important and growing market for cotton fabrics.

Dresses to be displayed are limited to a retail price range from \$1.95 to \$6.95 with particular emphasis given to those retailing for less than \$5.00. Extending the price limit to \$6.95 is expected to be helpful in the general "trading up" movement in this section of the cotton garment trade.

The companies exhibiting in the coming conference are: Bear Mill Manufacturing Co., M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Amory Brown & Co., Fred Butterfield & Co., Consolidated Selling Company, Fruit of the Loom Mills Galey & Lord, Henry Glass & Co., M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., Mahler Textiles, Inc., Pacific Mills, Peperell Manufacturing Company, Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Max Schwarz Textile Corporation, T. H. Vandam Company, Wellington, Sears & Co.

Cotton Consumption in July

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumed during July was announced by the Census Bureau as having totaled 378,835 bales of lint and 58,581 bales of linters, compared with 405,181 and 58,501 in June this year and 547,165 and 79,798 in July last year.

Cotton consumed during the cotton year, ending July 31, totaled 6,113,932 bales of lint and 804,395 of linters compared with 7,091,065 and 879,269 for the year ending July 31 last year.

Cotton on hand July 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,183,167 bales of lint and 238,747 of linters, compared with 1,357,394 and 231,942 on June 30 this year and 1,052,128 and 187,330 on July 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 2,877,411 bales of lint and 87,090 of linters, compared with 3,014,989 and 91,671 on June 30 this year and 984,860 and 58,423 on July 31 last year.

Exports during July totaled 176,435 bales of lint and 7,512 of linters, compared with 185,053 and 6,389 in June this year and 237,507 and 9,477 in July last year.

Exports for the cotton year ending July 31 were 6,690,709 bales of lint and 118,124 of linters, compared with 8,043,988 and 186,211 for the year ending July 31 last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 26,464,444, compared with 27,642,158 in June this year and 30,397,190 in July last year.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

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Textile Winding Machinery

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Frederick Jackson
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Factory Office: Providence, R. I.

"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT," Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

**Seydel-Woolley
Company**

ATLANTA

Textile
Chemicals
For
Best Weaving

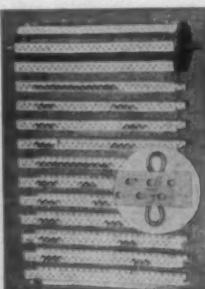
A Concern is
Known by the
Customers It
Keeps



THE IMPROVED EYE

We Also Manufacture

Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs



Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain, fancies, rayon and cotton for eight years. Prefer N. C. or S. C. Best references. Good record. Now employed. No. 5761.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving, finishing, designing or dyeing. Experienced on plain, fancies, dobby work, rayon and novelties. Especially expert in warp preparation, dyeing, and finishing. References. No. 5762.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Capable and conscientious. Experienced on various weaves and can give satisfaction. No. 5763.

WANT position as master mechanic. Lancashire experience in large mills, steam and electrical. Several years abroad on contracts for English textile firms. Practical, economical, loyal and tactful. Can go anywhere. Particulars and references on request. No. 5764.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or designing. Several years experience in both departments; all grade of cloth. Age 30. Good references. No. 5765.

WANT position as paymaster or assistant, or as accountant. Age 27. Five years experience, best references. No. 5766.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

WANT position as winder, long chain quilling or dresser. Present and former employers will recommend me. No. 5771.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or office manager. Young, ambitious, progressive, energetic, and experienced. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5772.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or as overseer carding. Age 35. I. C. S. graduate. 12 years on present job. Would only change for better paying position. No. 5773.

WANT position as cotton piece goods dyer. 12 years experience all colors cotton piece goods and raw stock. Graduate chemist. Married. Available on short notice. Good references. No. 5774.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician, or as assistant in large mill. 19 years on present job. Prefer electrically driven plant, but familiar with steam plants. Go anywhere, but prefer the Carolinas. No. 5775.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on carded and combed yarns 4s to 80s. 12 years overseer—eight with present company. Best references. No. 5776.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as instant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

Fireproof Mail Bags

Washington, D. C.—As the result of successful experiments conducted at the Bureau of Standards, the Post Office Department soon will begin use of a canvas-and-asbestos fireproof mail bag in the air mail service.

Following several years of experiments and several tests conducted by the Bureau of Standards under the supervision of officials of the department, it was announced by Assistant Postmaster General Glover that fireproof mail bags will be used on the night air mail service between New York and Chicago beginning not later than September 1. They will be used on other night air mail routes just as soon as practicable.

The new fireproof mail bag is slightly larger than the pouch at present in use in the air mail service, which is 24 inches wide by 41 inches high. The pouch is made of 100 per cent pure asbestos, with lining, inside and out, of high grade canvas, is steel riveted on sides and bottom, and has a triple closing device, which prevents flames penetrating the bag through its neck. The staples used in the bag are made of steel, and the rivets are also of steel with copper coating. The pouch is quilted with steel rivets to prevent disintegration of the asbestos in case of fire. It weighs 15 pounds.

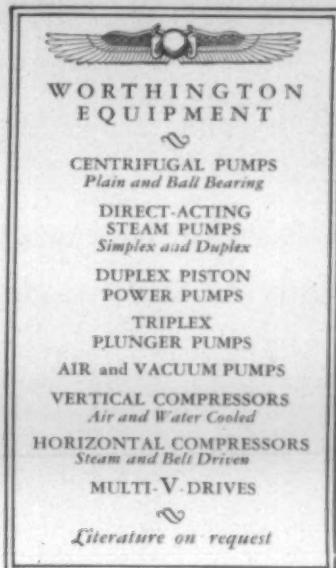
Tubize Chatillon Introduces New Low Luster Yarn

Tubize Chatillon Corp. is introducing a new nitro-cellulose yarn, which will have a luster duller than the present bright Tubize yarn and not as subdued as the dull luster Chardonize.

The new yarn will be known as "Sanconize," the pronunciation being given as San-shon-eeze. It will be made in a denier range of 125 to 150 denier and intended for both hosiery and underwear purposes.

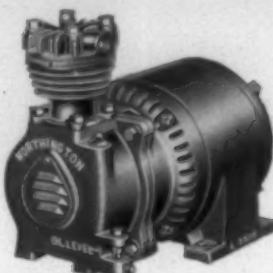
The yarn is made by the specially patented process of the Tubize Chatillon Corp., which is the same as that used in the manufacture of Chardonize. The dullness of the luster is brought about by the use of pigment and is a method exclusive with Tubize, being known as the "Opake process."

The new yarn will be a new number and will supplement the present grades, which include Tubize, Chardonize, Chacelon acetate and Sunbeam viscose.

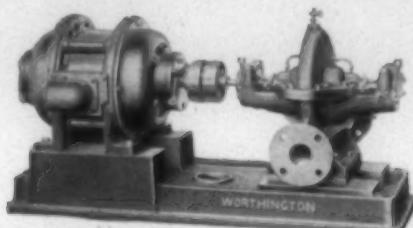


Booklets describing Worthington products may be had for the asking. You will find in them much useful information on Worthington equipment and its application.

When planning expansion or replacement of obsolete equipment, you incur no obligation by asking us to study your problems and make recommendations. When required, the services of the Worthington engineers in Atlanta are available.



Worthington Direct-connected Monobloc Compressor — simple and compact.



Worthington Ball Bearing Centrifugal Pump—efficient and reliable.

Modern Equipment... *Built by Worthington*

FROM our stock, you can obtain modern Worthington pumping, air compressing and Multi-V-Drive power transmission equipment.

This equipment is designed by the same engineers and built in the same shops, to the same high standards, as the large Worthington units installed in many of the country's outstanding pumping and power-generating projects.

Worthington knows the textile industry and has developed numerous types of equipment to meet its specific requirements.

THE TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO.

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Charlotte, N. C.

Starch

400 MILL

500 MILL



BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

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Branch Offices:
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

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FOR QUALITY

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FOR SERVICE

**Watson-Williams
HEDDLES**

THE

Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.

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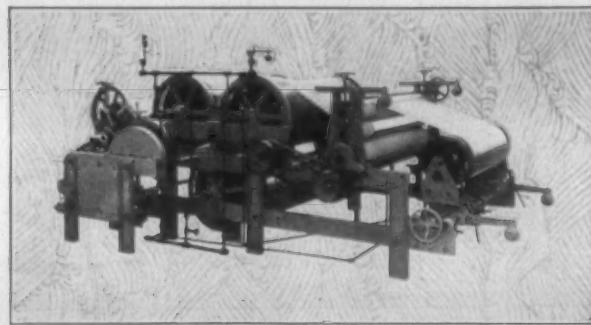
Millbury, Mass. Marlow, N. H.

OTHER PRODUCTS:

HEDDLE FRAMES
HAND CARDS

SHUTTLES
STRIPPER CARDS

Make Slow Times—PROFIT TIMES



SO-CALLED "slow times" have slight effect on rayon sales. For, when compelled to economize, many women replace silk with rayon, thus broadening its market. Several signs point to this condition today. A leading yarn manufacturer, for example, is sold up for two months.

Another concern, one of the world's largest silk manufacturers, is preparing for the time when, in its judgment, silk will be entirely superceded by rayon.

Get your share of this business. Improve the quality of your fabrics. Effect economies in their production so you may make a larger profit or sell at a lower price. The Johnson Improved Warp Sizer will help you do this, just as it is other leading manufacturers all over the world.

Many concerns have found that the Johnson pays for itself

and nets a 300% profit the first year it's used. We will be glad to give you the specific figures.

If you have 40 looms or more it will pay you to investigate this machine today. Write for details of our partial payment plan.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON

10 Ramapo Avenue

Paterson, N. J.

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New Bedford, Mass.
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Charlotte, N. C.

SOCIETE INOXI
Lyons, France
ELBROOK, INC.
Shanghai, China
TEXTILE ACCESSORIES, LIMITED
Manchester, England

146

It Must Be Clean

If rayon fabric is to be dyed in delicate shades it must be clean to avoid streaked goods or uneven dyeing.

The



are so perfectly soluble and so absolutely free rinsing that they completely remove all the impurities from the fabric leaving it so clean that the most delicate shades are even, bright, and clean.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job—but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 21, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

All Balfour sympathizes with you in the loss of your husband.

Balfour schools will begin its 1930-31 session on September 1st, and a large attendance is expected. One of the new teachers for this session has arrived, Miss Bessie Davis, of Pendleton, S. C. She will reside at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gailliard, on Smyth Avenue.

Mr. O. M. Page and son, Ansell, and Emmitt Stepp were recent visitors at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Mr. Tom Hendrix and family of Pelzer, S. C., spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lype.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hay have had as their guests recently Mr. Hay's mother and brother, of Shelby, N. C.

Mr. Ed Bryson of Anderson, S. C., was a visitor in Balfour this week.

Rev. Mr. Lee, of Greenville, S. C., preached at Balfour Baptist church last Sunday morning and evening. Both sermons were enjoyed very much by the large congregations. He also made an interesting talk to the B. Y. P. U. just before the evening services.

Messrs. R. M. Shultz, and Sam Williams have returned home after a very pleasant visit of several days in Cosby, Tenn.

HAM.

McCOMB, MISS.

Our mill is still on short time, but we are hoping to be on full time soon. We are enjoying some fine rains, and trust they will continue for awhile.

Revival meeting at Central Baptist church begins the third Sunday in September. Rev. Crittenden will do the preaching. Everybody is invited to "come and bring someone with them."

Mr. J. T. Smith and family visited friends and relatives at Gordon and

Montgomery, Ala., also Columbus, Ga., report a real good time.

The Julia Lane W. M. U. of Central Baptist church has put 24 Bibles in the McComb Infirmary.

Miss Thelma Davison, of South McComb, is reading the new story and says it is just fine.

Aunt Becky, I have got the promise of several subscribers when everything picks up. I have the promise of one out-of-town which I think I will get right away. I am sure I could

their deepest sympathy to you in your recent bereavement. We have been slumbering some, but we are still on the job. The Sunshine Club has done many things to warm the hearts of the people of our community. We have in our community a sweet old lady, an invalid who cannot get about anywhere and we send her something each month to show we are thinking of her. That is only a sample of the good work of the Sunshine Club. May we always be loyal and true to the cause.

Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. R. Crosley. Mrs. Annie B. Williams and Miss Jeanette McDermont acted as hostess. After the business meeting ice cream and cake was served. Later the members walked to the park and enjoyed an hour of recreation.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. H. McDaniel. And that night we will have a Sunshine reunion in the way of a barbecue. Pray your blessings on our Sunshine Club, Aunt Becky. We are still hoping you will come to see us.

MRS. J. E. AUSTIN.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Consolidated Textile Corp.—Pilot Division

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time with plenty of good help. Our flower yards look good. Wish you could come up and see them.

Our baseball club is going good this year; lost 2 games out of 11.

We are sorry to report that Mr. Clyde Rich lost his baby Tuesday night; he has our sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Warren motored to Fayetteville, N. C., Sunday; they reported a good time on their trip.

HECK.

(Final We wish you success.—Aunt Becky.)

ALBANY, GA.

Flint River Cotton Mill Sunshine Club Doing Fine Work.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are lonesome for space in your corner again; we need your good understanding, and cheerfulness to help us along the way.

The Sunshine Club members extend

Becky Ann's Own Page

WHEN GOD HEALED ME

For many years I suffered long
In misery and pain that was hard
to bear;
Friends and loved ones with sympathy would come
But not with one, could I my suffering share.

So often it seemed that the end was
near
And that I must go into the great
beyond;
And from Mother's eyes would drop a
tear
For the doctor's said "it won't be
long."

I could not sleep, and the nights
seemed long
For my suffering was so severe;
But to my bedside Mother dear would
come
And talk to Jesus in an humble
prayer.

I can see her now, as she gently
kneels
And from her heart I can hear
her plea;
"Father, please touch my child, and
her suffering heal
That she may live and work for
Thee."

Mother knew that God was the only
one
That could ease those awful pains,
And give me rest till morning came
So that we together could talk
again.

But it was not until November 4, 1927,
That God's children in my behalf
sent a prayer to heaven
And we give God the praise, for their
prayers were not in vain
For He touched my body and healed
those awful pains.

NELLIE COLE.

AUNT BECKY THANKS YOU

Am back at my desk with a "lost
and all gone feeling in my heart."
Only those who have gone through the
experience can understand what it
means to lose a loving companion.

Such trials are hard to bear, but
the loving sympathy and tender help
of friends, make it possible to "keep
on keeping on,"—and here I am, at
my desk again.

Never can I express in words what
I feel in my heart for Clark Publishing
Company—a "corporation with a
soul." How kind, thoughtful and con-
siderate, how genuinely helpful, they
all were.

Oh, the blessed friends everywhere,
who sent flowers and messages—by
wire and letter and who came to com-
fort me in my distress. I thank you

each and every one, from the depths
of a grateful but sad heart.

I can't bear yet, to write about it
much; have tried to write to all who
sent messages or flowers, but the
task is too great, and I can never get
around; so God bless every one of you
who in anyway remembered and
sympathized with

AUNT BECKY.



Margaret,—pretty little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKinney, of Shawmut, Ala. Margaret came as a big surprise from Storkville, 15 years after Roy, their splendid son. No need to say that this little lady "rules the roost."

HERE'S HOW PEOPLE WERE KILLED BY AUTOS

Motors killed more men, women and
children the past year than ever before. According to the National Safety
Council here is what the motorists of the nation were doing when their
machines became involved in accidents:

1. Contesting for right of way at highway grade crossings and intersections.
 2. Exceeding the speed limit.
 3. Driving on the wrong side of the road.
 4. Failure to give proper signals to car behind.
 5. Cutting left corners, getting out of line and backing up.
 6. Driving off the roadway.
 7. Passing standing trolley cars and colliding with machines approaching from the opposite direction.
 8. Machines running wild on account of not being parked properly.
 9. Driving through safety zone.
 10. Passing on wrong side and passing on a hill.
 11. Intoxicated.
 12. Other causes were: Confusion, fatigue, inexperience, mentally and physically incompetent, defect in vehicles.
- (And "necking." But probably that comes under "mentally incompetent." —Aunt Becky.)

MONROE, N. C.

Manetta Mills

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Visit Nation's Capital

Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Dorsey left Friday day of last week in their car for Washington "and points North." They arrived at Washington at four o'clock Friday afternoon. Called at the White House, found Herb and his wife out, looked on and listened in while a brilliant band made music that evening in front of the capitol building. Many of us heard this music over the radio here back home, and wondered if the Dorseys were hearing it "in persons," as it were. They did. Dorsey says he clapped his hands as loud as he could, hoping Jesse Funderburk would hear him. The Dorseys spent Saturday sightseeing about the city of Washington, visiting especially as Mrs. Dorsey, an art student, was especially interested in these. Saturday night they lit out on the train on an excursion to New York, where they ascended Woolworth tower, watched the fish at the Aquarium, visited China Town, ate Sunday dinner, went down to Coney Island, back to Washington by late back-home bedtime Sunday night. They arrived in Monroe full of wisdom and praise for their trip Tuesday night of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McGinnis, of Atlanta, Ga., are spending their summer vacation with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Curlee at their home on Beasley street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carroll and children left Manetta for a trip to Charleston, Friday evening. They arrived at the old Southern city by the sea about three o'clock Saturday morning, spending Saturday visiting Folly Beach, and other interesting places about the city of Charleston, incidentally riding across the big new bridge some half a dozen times or more. They arrived home in return about five o'clock Sunday afternoon. Lot of fun, no trouble.

Among those from Manetta attending the Love's Grove camp meeting Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reed, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Martha Monroe, Gladys, Martha Mae and Earl Monroe.

Eugene Reed, son of Mr. Jonah Reed, of Concord, N. C., spent two weeks recently at Manetta visiting his cousins, the children of Mrs. Martha Monroe and Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Reed. Becky Ann's Remedy For Tree-Sitting

The many friends of Mrs. Ethel Thomas, well known as Becky Ann, have been wondering how she was taking to tree-sitting, and if she had already begun her "fight," and which tree in Charlotte or suburbs she had

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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

chosen for the demonstration to exhibit her own endurance as a tree-sitter. In view of the following paragraph in the Home Section of The Southern Textile Bulletin, though, we presume our good friend, Becky Ann is probably not sitting in a tree. She said in an editorial headed "The Latest Fad:"

"Grown people probably have a right to 'monkey-shine' in trees if they wish. But if we had a boy who dared try such a thing, he'd find 'standing' more comfortable than 'sitting,' for as long as it took to cure him."

Greenville's Remedy

Our old friend, Boyce Wideman, of Greenville, S. C., passing through Monroe last week enroute to somewhere on the coast of the Atlantic, told us that the people of Greenville had found a very effective remedy for the craze of tree-sitting among the boys of that city. "We just send 'em up a generous supply of chewing gum, including Feenamint. That brings 'em down," he said. —The Manettism.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre News

The Busy Bee Club met on Monday evening for the regular meeting and at this time the following officers were elected: Miss Lucille Morris, president; Miss Mabel Joy, vice-president; Miss Lillian Baker, secretary; Miss Gertrude Joy, treasurer.

Miss Gertrude Joy spent last week with Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Lynch of Henrietta.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gilbert, Miss Hazel Queen and Mrs. R. H. Brown and three children, visited last week with relatives in Western North Carolina mountains.

Little Margaret Moser, of Spence, N. C., was the guest Monday and Tuesday of Jane Alice Dilling.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox and children, J. T. and Frances Love were the guests Friday of Mrs. Cox's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. McCarn of Belmont.

Mrs. J. M. Lynn has an her guest this week her small niece, Myrtle Fields of Dallas.

Miss Ethel Thompson had as her week-end guest Miss Leola McPherson of the Ranlo community.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Whitesides and son, Robert, visited last week with Mrs. J. C. White of Cherryville.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland, Mrs. Laura Whitener and daughter, Inez, were guests for several days last week of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Barrett of Roxboro, N. C.

Mrs. Levi Baker spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. Ross Edison of Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Belt and grandson, Ernest, visited Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Poole in McDowell.

Mrs. Daisy Joy and children, Inez, Irma, Tom, and Nettie, were the

guests last week of Mrs. Joy's sister, Mrs. Will Bolick of Maiden.

Miss Marie Lynn spent several days last week as the guest of Miss Flossie McCarn of Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox and children spent a part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. John Huffstickler of the Union section.

Little Beatrice Phillips has returned to her home after spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Ila Wooten of Liberty, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hendrick and small daughters, Rachel and Carolyn, visited relatives last week in Cherryville, N. C.

Mrs. Maude Nicholson and son, B. E., Jr., spent last week visiting relatives in Forest City, N. C.

Mr. George Strange returned to his home in Knoxville, Tenn., and was accompanied by Messrs. John, and W. O. Strange, and Paul Rhinehardt for a visit of several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dilling and children, Marshall, Jr. and Jane Alice spent last week visiting in Washington, D. C., and other points of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt visited relatives last week in Taylorsville, Spencer and Roxboro, N. C., and were accompanied home by Mr. Leonhardt's nieces Misses Catherine and Mildred Julian of Spencer, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Jenkins announce the birth of a son, Grady Cleveland on August 1st, 1930.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Dills, twin daughters, Thelma and Wilma, August 11, 1930.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Sherman Mfg. Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I haven't seen anything in the Home Section about our mill so I thought I would drop in if permitted; we have a fine little mill with about 244 looms running full time and plenty good help. Everybody seems happy.

We have a pretty mill village of some 40 or 50 houses, water, lights and gas, bath and sewerage. We have our own water works; deep well, 800 feet. Best water in the world, and some of the finest overseers. Mr. Phelps, manager; D. H. Pool, superintendent; in office, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hutcherson, Mrs. Calvin. We are always glad to see them come through the mill for they most always come with a smile and Miss Fay Miller, nurse is always ready to go when called.

J. S. Stinnett, carder; Conrad Staggs, second hand; Ernest Jones, spinner, Earl Boice, second hand; L. E. Black, overseer weaving, Dee Newman, second hand; Bill Kiser, cloth room; R. H. Durham, mechanist, —and great fisherman. On Saturday evening he goes to the river and always takes someone with him, as he is a little afraid to go by himself for

the boat turned turtle with him the other day, and Dero Bolenger said he would have drowned if he hadn't been along. Dero is very tall so he carried R. H. ashore. But R. H. never did let go that 10-lb. cat; he carried it and Dero carried him! I think I will go next time, but Ma told me to stay out of the water until I learned to swim.

Yes, there is Ray Feltz, electrician; Bert Kiser, yard foreman; Kid Caldwell, carpenter; Edd Winters, Plumber.

Aunt Becky, we have a good ball team; haven't lost a game this year, and have played several games.

We have a nice church—Baptist; large Sunday school and B. Y. P. U.

Aunt Becky, we would be glad to see you; pay us a visit. The story has been fine. I can almost see Ted and Alice in their new home. I know they must like "Old Santa."

BOLIVER.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Village

Dear Aunt Becky:

All that we have heard here for the last few months has been "politics." Our county officers have been elected, but we still have the last election for our State officers. We shall surely be glad when all of it is settled again.

Mr. Warren Passes Away

On August 8, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. V. Harris, on Second street, Mr. J. S. Warren passed away. He had been sick for some months, but his death proved a shock to all. He leaves six daughters and several grand-children to mourn their loss.

Boys at Camp

Monday morning the following boys left for a week's camp at Camp McGehee: Robert Chapell, Clofus Seale, Melvin Ham, Durwood Tinnermon and Carl and Kirby Britton.

Birthday Dinner

Last Thursday Miss Galilee Sellars entertained the members of her family and close relatives with a dinner in honor of her birthday. All those present enjoyed thoroughly the good dinner which was served.

Thieves Busy

Many articles of clothing and groceries have been missed by our people. We do not believe there is a person here who would do such a thing. Many people who are without work often pass through Sunset Village and we believe they are the guilty parties. We hope that times will be better and that we shall not have to be worried long with this happening.

Personals

Mrs. Addie Rutherford, who was called to Pensacola, August 3, because of the death of her brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Hopf, has returned. She has been sick ever since she returned. Sunday evening,

Willie Gaylor has returned to Sunset after visiting relatives in Mobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Nichols have taken the house where Mrs. Annie Crawford moved from.

Mrs. Annie Odom and her brother, L. A. Stewart, spent Sunday, August 10, with Mrs. Hall at Alabama Village.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Lagrom and Mr. Jesse Woodward are spending this week in Clarke County.

Mr. Jim Gardner and family have moved into the Thornton house on Third street, and Mr. T. Y. Sewell and family have moved into the house on Flexi Road, where the Gardner's lived.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cook and children and Miss Luella McGough spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, in Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Boyce and children, Faye and Clyde, and Mrs. Minnie Lewis and Miss Josephine Lewis visited relatives in Uniontown and Five Points, Sunday afternoon, August 3.

Mr. John Briton has returned from Pensacola where he has been in the Government Hospital.

Opal Lee, North Broad street, Selma, is spending a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. Jim Buxton.

Mrs. Felix Gillam of Greenville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Chisolm.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murray and family spent Sunday, August 10, with friends at Five Points.

Mrs. Rubye Smith, of Gary, Ind., spent Monday and Monday night in the home of her uncle, C. S. Boyce. She had visited in Uniontown and was on her way home.

After a pleasant visit with her sister Mrs. C. J. Halbert, Mrs. Will Rollins has returned to her home at Five Points.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cook and daughters, Daisy and Ruth, of Alabama and Sunset Mill Villages, are spending a few days with relatives in several place in South Carolina.

Mrs. Minnie Lewis left last Thursday for a visit with relatives in Wyo na and Jackson, Miss.

May you have had the nice rains which you need and which we are having now. We hope the fall gardens will soon begin to grow.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Autrey and baby of Forrest, Miss., who have been visiting relatives here, have also spent several days with relatives in Clarke county. They have come back.

THE KID.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

High Point Yarn Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a few lines to let you know everything is going pretty good at the High Point Yarn Mills. We are getting five and one-half days per week, and 50 hours night time.

Mrs. Myers has been sick for about three weeks, but is improving fast.

I will try to tell you about our baseball club; it's some club, with W. L. Myers (our overseer) as ball club manager. We have had our suits about three weeks and are improving every game. You ought to see us play some Saturday.

Myself?—well, I don't play, but I "ump" the game. I enclose our game for Saturday.

H. P. Yarn Mills Lead By One Point In Eighth Inning—Lohr Hurls Good Ball, Fanning 10.

The Trinity nine defeated the H. P. Yarn Mills team yesterday by a last inning rally of two runs. The score was 8 to 7. Both teams made four errors.

Hughes, Bouldin and Spencer lead the hitting for the Trinity club, while Holden, Morris and Bunfield hit hardest for the losers. Cranford and Nicholas hit home runs.

	Ab.	R.	H.
Trinity totals	41	8	16
H. P. Yarn Mills	40	7	10
Score by innings:			

Trinity 002 020 202

H. P. Yarn Mills 000 230 020

Home runs: Cranford, Nicholas. Three base hits: White. Two base hits: Spencer 3, Bouldin, Queen, Webster. Stolen bases: Spencer 4. Sacrifice hits: Burge. Bases on balls: off Lohr 1; off Tuttle 4. Struck out, by Lohr 10; by Tuttle 5. Hits off Lohr 10 in 9; off Tuttle 16 in 9. Winning pitcher Lohr; losing pitcher Tuttle. Umpires Webster and White.

H. V. W.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Chadwick-Hoskins

Dear Aunt Becky:

Well, things are picking up around Charlotte; the people seem to have come to their senses at last. The Communists crowd at the courthouse did not even get to speak much less do the wonderful things they were going to do. I guess they will realize some day that they will have to go somewhere else, to do their dirty work.

The Atherton Mills are starting up again and Mr. C. C. Clark and Miss Cora Helms who have been working here have gone back to work at Atherton Mill. We are glad to see any of the mills start up.

Mr. Pressley and son, who have been working while Red River Mill was closed have gone back to Red River as it started up last Monday.

Miss Beulah Smith's class at Chadwick M. E. Sunday school, gave a picnic party at Sustar's, near Matthews, Tuesday night, and they had a grand time swimming and riding home in the moonlight.

Miss Ruth Chisenhall has been right sick for a few days, but is feeling

better at this time; hope she will be well again soon.

Mrs. Francis Hicks and little daughter, Margie Deane, and son Billy of Atlanta, Ga., are visiting Mrs. B. L. Quick.

Miss Theo Liles of Bennettsville, S. C., is visiting Miss Beatrice Rainwater.

Miss Edith Reynolds entertained a group of young folks at a delightful party Saturday night.

The many friends of Mr. R. V. Revels are glad to see him back home again and looking so well. Mr. Revels has been at Mecklenburg Sanitorium for eight months and is surely looking fine. He was overseer of weaving at Hoskins No. 1 when his health gave way and we sure hope he will not have to go back to the sanitorium.

B. O. H.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Sorry to miss the Home Section, but hope you have had a nice vacation; everything is getting along nicely in dear Old Merrimack, especially our baseball teams. We have four team, including a girls' team which hasn't lost a game this season.

Sorry to report the death of two of Merrimack's oldest citizens—Mr. D. S. Stepp, better known as "Pap," age 82, and Mr. Minor, age 67.

Mr. L. D. Lehman has been sick the past two weeks; his many friends will be glad to know that he is recovering nicely and glad to report Mrs. Will Winkles getting along nicely after an operation. Sorry to report Mr. Bill Henson's baby on the sick list.

The health of our village is good, but, oh, how hot and dry. Mr. W. F. Childres, a candidate for sheriff of Madison County isn't as dry as he was before the 6th.

Mr. C. W. Smith, 129 Pike street, is the inventor of the "everlasting lug strap holder."

B. J. Church and Dave Vess had a walking marathon last Sunday from Merrimack to Decatur, which is a distance of about fifty miles. It is said, however, that Dave would have won the marathon if he had not stopped at Indian Creek to rest a few minutes, and it was just another case of the rabbit and the turtle.

The Boy Scouts, under the direction of Scoutmaster Broadway, and the Girl Scouts, under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Clopton, report a nice time at camp.

The churches are being well attended and are doing much good work for our community.

Aunt Becky, when are you going to turn your ponies toward Merrimack again?

C. W. Smith is the director of the Legion Band of Huntsville, Ala.

LEARNING MORE.

FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAVE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

How could he have been so cruel? Jack wondered. It was then that she had so bitterly denounced him, declaring she would no longer submit to such treatment. Oh, heaven; had he wounded her past forgiveness? He realized at last that she was no longer a child, but a proud, passionate woman, such as he had never dreamed of her being. With a pang of remorse he remembered her childish, trusting confidence during the first year of their married life; how she would hide in the shrubbery or swing on the front gate, waiting for him in the evening; how her lovely face would light up at sight of him and she would cry out in glad welcome:—"Oh, Jack; home at last, you dear old precious darling," and he would playfully retort, "You kiss my foot," while she would declare she loved him well enough to do that very thing, and as soon as they were in doors she would almost smother him in kisses. Then she would help him take off his overcoat and would bring his slippers, butting around in a sweet little fussy way until he was seated in a great arm chair; then she would sit on a low hassock at his feet, leaning lovingly against him, or perch herself on the chair arm, with both arms around his neck and her face against his, she would tell him of every little detail of the day, talking in a cheery, bird-like way, ever and anon calling him her "own darling."

He remembered too,—how distinctly! — that he had grown a little tired of such childish "gush," and had tried in a clumsy, blundering way to make her understand that he would like for her to be a little more dignified and a little less demonstrative. He remembered as if it were but yesterday, how she had drawn away from his arms and gazed with wide troubled eyes for a full minute into his face, seeking evidence that she had misunderstood; how at last the dark eyes filled with tears, the sweet lips trembled and her cheeks grew white as she spoke in puzzled amazement:

"Do you mean, dearest, that when you come home after being away from me all the long day, I must not run to the gate to meet you?—I must not be so glad to have you with me again?—I must not caress you?—must check every impulse which says so plainly that I love you? All right! Your royal highness shall be obeyed." Then she fled from him, locked herself in her room and refused to come out or admit him, and for two long hours he had paced up and down the hall, alternately cursing himself for wounding the "sensitive child," and pleading at the door for a chance to explain. But he had never been able to make a satisfactory explanation, and since that day had never received an unsought caress, nor had any reason to complain of childish "gush."

Oh, if he could just have Theo back as she was in those happy days—sweet and innocent, trusting and confiding! Oh, to have the comforting assurance that a vision of

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

NEXT?

While awaiting my turn in a barber shop the other day, I observed many interesting things. First, I found out that I am a poor waiter. Next, I read this sign hanging on an overhead heating pipe that swung rather low near the shoe-shine stand: "Notice—Don't bump your head: This means YOU." I didn't get bumped.

I found out this while in that barber shop: Were it not for a few dandies and cake eaters and lounge lizards, and possibly a few particular people, the barbers would starve to death. They simply could not get along on patronage like unto mine: Vizzly—a 85 cent haircut about every 3 weeks. When my curls on my neck get long enough to invite the use of hairpins, I have them severed forthwith.

I watched a young fellow get dolled up in that barber shop. He was a mechanic in a garage. He drew possibly \$17.50 per week. He was handsome and had found it out from somebody. He was in love. I saw that at the first glance. He stayed in the barber's chair 1 hour and 43 minutes by my watch. When he got through, the man poked the following bill at him:

Hair cut	\$0.35
Shave	.15
Shampoo	.50
Head wash	.25
Neck shave	.10
Nose blowed	.15
Eyebrows trimmed	.10
Eyelashes groomed	.15
Pimples squeezed	.10
Hair singed	.25
Bone massaged	.35
Lips painted	.25
Face steamed	.15
Ears washed	.10
Shoes shined	.10
Tip	.10
	\$4.45

N. B. The barber added the bill up himself and took a check for it, therefore—I am not yet able to tell you just exactly how much he lost.

MIKE HAS A VISITOR

dear mr. editor:

a sperrit come to me last night and i believe in same. i don't know whether it was mr. conann doil's sperrit or not, but it walked up to the hed of my bed and shuck it and sed—mike, is that you, and it sed what you dong here and i sed i am trying to sleep, what do you want?

the sperrit then moved over to the other bed post and shuck it and sed are you there still, and i sed i am here but i ain't still, and he took his left arm off and flew away. rite or foam if you ever saw a sperrit.

yores trulie,

mike Clark rfd.

MARION, N. C.

News From Marion Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

I told you, old Helpson is hard to fool about

marriages. Last Wednesday morning, Mr. Claud Vess and Miss Cluno Fender surprised their friends by Cadillacking down to Spartanburg, S. C., and getting married. The bride and groom are two of our prominent young people, and their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

Mr. John M. Snoddy, our card room overseer, his wife and children were visiting relatives and friends in Greenville and Anderson, S. C., last week.

Mr. Jim Rogers, overseer of spinning and Mrs. Rogers and children, were visiting friends and relatives in and around Hendersonville, N. C., last week.

Mr. Lewis Braddy and wife motored to his wife's parents, near Rutherford, last Friday and returned Saturday with some very fine melons. Helpsom was invited out to their home Monday evening, and enjoyed part of a very fine melon immensely.

Our superintendent, Mr. A. F. Hunt and wife, were on a pleasure trip to Camp Free Sunday, the 3rd.

Mr. Dock Tucker, who has been visiting his wife and her parents at Chester, S. C., has returned to East Marion. Dock is the happy daddy of a fine boy.

Mrs. Orville Fender, who was operated on at the Marion Hospital recently for appendicitis, is improving nicely and has returned to her home. We are glad to note this.

Marion Mill is beginning to put the "stretch-out" system into effect. We have the utmost confidence in the management of this mill, and know they will not put any undue hardships on the help that they appreciate. We are not dreading the change, and I feel sure that each one will continue to co-operate with the officials, and make this new way, a huge success. We desire to see the company for which we labor, prosper and we all are determined to work toward that end.

Aunt Becky, I believe I can give you some more "wedding" news at an early date.

HELPSON.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

Speeding and Speeding

For a mild chuckle, we refer you to the case of Sir Henry Segrave, expert captain behind the wheel of an automobile. In 1929, down at Daytona Beach in Florida, he made an average speed of 231 miles an hour and got himself knighted by his king. In 1930, on a pleasant road in England he made an average speed of 45 miles an hour and got himself fined. Knighted for speeding one year and fined the next! A lot of things are like that, all right at one time but all wrong at another. We can't go speeding through this world regardless.

Village News

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Chamlee of Kinsards spent last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davenport, Magnolia street.

Marvin Abrams of Clinton is spending the week with J. L. Abrams.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson of Greenville, S. C., were guests Monday of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dickey.

Mrs. J. C. Templeton of Rick Hill, S. C., and Miss Aliene Templeton of Albany, N. Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Templeton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Buchanan of Swannanoa, N. C., spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton.

girlish loveliness would be hidden in the shrubbery or swinging on the gate to welcome him home—that a soft little hand would steal into his on the walk to the house! Oh, to have her perched on his chair with her arms twined lovingly around his neck in that sweet, childish way that had once wearied him. Oh, to hear those rose-bud lips whisper between loving kisses as of old, "My precious, darling boy!" But the past was gone—could never be recalled—all was over now,—she had said she would never forgive him. Jack groaned aloud in anguish, forgetting the young "detective" who watching him in deep concern and much perplexity, and now swiftly crossing the room, stood at his side:

"Got a headache, Mr. Jack? Can I do anything for you?" anxiously.

"No, Jimmie, no,—just suffering a reaction from last night's revelry."

"Had a swell time, I guess, didn't you?"

"That's probably the popular verdict. But I pronounce it a dickens of a time—something especially pleasing to the devil, I think." Jimmie's eyes opened wide in surprise.

"Don't you enjoy 'em, Mr. Jack?"

The lawyer laughed bitterly:

"No, Jimmie, not as I once did. The devil shows his hoofs, horns and tail too plainly. He is not at all discreet when at a ball."

"Well, beg pardon, sir;—but why do you go in for such things then?"

"Oh, it's a duty we owe society, my boy—and you'd better spell society with every letter a capital," sarcastically.

The hours dragged slowly away. There were several clients and an extra amount of business to attend to, so the lawyer could not run home for his two o'clock lunch as he had hoped, and phoned to Theo that he would go to a restaurant as usual on busy days. He tried to get up a conversation with her, but "All right," "yes," and "no," were the only responses that came from her, and he said "goodbye" reluctantly, turning from the phone with a sigh that was not lost on the observant Jimmie, who had covertly watched him all day with his blue eyes half closed in the peculiar way he had, when puzzling over a hard problem.

It was now half-past three and the busy man saw no chance to get away before seven, or later, and bit his lips with impatience, feeling half inclined to go out and tear down his sign and throw up the whole thing. He wondered with a sickening sense of desolation, how he could go home at all, if Theo really should go to Europe, with twelve long months and hundreds of miles separating them. In the meantime, Jimmie's quick wit and keen perception had solved the problem, at least to his own satisfaction. He felt intuitively that there had been a domestic jar, but it could be nothing serious, he was sure. Looking from the window he suddenly called out suggestively:

"Oh, Mr. Jack! Just look across at the florist's. Did you ever see such lovely carnations? Gee! when I get

rich and have a purty wife, I'll send her some like them. Say, now wouldn't Mrs. Theo have a fit over them beauties? I've heard her say lots of times when she was up here, and admiring the florist's flowers, that carnations were her favorites."

Jack glanced furtively at the boy, and mentally decided that "the young rascal" really had detective ability. Taking a bill from his pocket, he said to Jimmie: "Go and get the finest dozen he has—no—wait, I'll select them myself," he added, reaching for his hat.

"That would be better, Mr. Jack, and she will appreciate 'em more." Jack soon returned with the fragrant flowers beautifully arranged in a long moss lined box of artistic design, and with the light of a new resolve in his eyes. Seating himself at his desk and glancing at the lovely photo before him, the stern, cynical lawyer yielded to a tender impulse, and wrote his wife a love letter, every line breathing forth the anguish and remorse of his heart, and pleading for a return of what he had lost.

"Dearest, darling little wife: I have been a brute and am not worthy to be forgiven; but if you knew how terribly I have suffered and how sincerely repented through this day which seems unending, your tender heart would pity and forgive me. Dearest one, I think I never loved you so much as now when I begin to fear that I have lost your love. I, too, am longing for the flowers that have blossomed and fled. Dear heart, be generous and give me the chance to make the flowers bloom again. Oh, my little angel, I never have been and never shall be worthy of you, but if you will come back to my heart as in the sweet happy past, I will be true to the trust. Darling, try and understand that it was my great love that made me so insanely jealous. Didn't you know, it Pet? Meet me this evening down at the gate just as you used to do—please do. And then if you want to make me the happiest man in existence, when we get into the house, come to me of your own sweet will, throw your arms around my neck and call me your 'Boy,' for my heart is starving for your sweet caresses. Sweetheart, it is such a short time till you go to Europe—if you really will go and leave your 'Boy.' Oh, for God's sake, forgive me and let us be happy while we may. I have so much to say to my precious one this evening I can hardly wait till I can tear myself away from this hateful office and come to you, my own. Now, dearest, please accept these flowers and this note as proof of my sincere repentance, and come to the gate to meet your 'Boy' if you love him ever so little. Bye-bye, till I see my Pet. Your own Jack."

Perhaps the lawyer would have been ashamed of his note, and called it too much "gush" if he had taken time to read it over; but a client came in just then, and hastily placing the note in among the flowers he tied the box carefully with violet ribbons and sent Jimmie to deliver them to Theo. The boy felt that he was a messenger of peace, and with joy in his loyal heart, was soon ringing the bell at the Arlington home. Theo opened the door herself and came out dressed in a dark traveling costume, with heavy veil over her face. A cab man came out with

Misses Sarah Iva and Hazel Thompson of Pelzer, S. C., and Miss Virginia Strickland of Anderson, S. C., spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strickland.

Mrs. Henry Pucket of Reno is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Dunaway.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Horne and family of Cliffside, N. C., spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Odell.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Gibbs and children of Spartanburg, S. C., spent the week-end with Mrs. Maggie Bell.

Miss Maude Wofford of Laurens visited Miss Margaret Warren, Thursday.

Mrs. Evelyn Rowe of Saluda, S. C., is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Clarendy Rowe.

Mrs. M. H. Manly spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Marvin Stallings, Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. Mollie Davis and children, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Gregory and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Davis and son, Mrs. James Laws and children all of Union, S. C., and Mrs. Harriet Greene of Pacolet, S. C., were guests Sunday of Mrs. D. F. Gilbert.

Eddie Lee Price of Goldville spent last week in the Mountains with his mother.

Mrs. C. A. O'Shields and Mrs. Rufus Francis visited Mrs. O'Shields' daughter, Mrs. T. P. Dunaway at the Columbia Hospital, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dukes of Saluda, S. C., were Sunday guests of Miss Dora Dukes.

Mrs. J. M. Burnette is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Pressley, Canton, N. C.

Mrs. Anne Cole underwent an operation at the Newberry Hospital yesterday. Friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

Note of Thanks

I wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during my recent illness.

J. W. Weihunt.

Girls' Club Entertains Mothers' Club

On last Thursday evening the Blue Bird Girls' Club entertained the Mothers' Club at their club rooms on Milton Road. The girls gave an interesting program after which refreshments were served by Misses Madge Abrams, Mary Chapman, Nellie Hamm, and Roberta Odell.

Automobile Accident

Mrs. Mamie White and her nephew, John Arthur Addison, narrowly escaped serious injury Monday night when the Ford car in which they were riding collided with a Chrysler on the highway between Clinton and Goldville.

Mrs. White and Mr. Addison suffered bruises, minor lacerations, and shock.

Messrs. William McCrary and Lee Willard of Clinton were in the Chrysler and were uninjured.

Party for S. S. Class

Mrs. Horace Hamm delightfully entertained her Sunday school class of junior boys at her home on Monday evening from six to eight o'clock. Each boy had invited another boy who was not a member of the class. There were thirty boys present and all had a good time, enjoying the games and the refreshments.

Baseball

Joanna won over Monarch, Saturday 9-1. The feature of the game was the hitting of Donaldson. He secured two doubles and two singles out of four times up. The whole Joanna team put up a good game.

The best game of the year is expected Saturday, when Joanna meets Whitmire at Goldville. The game will start at 3:30 p. m. We want all Joanna fans to be on hand to help us win and stay on TOP.

Fun.

Caller: "Who's the responsible man here?"
Office Boy: "If you mean the fellow that always gets the blame, it's me."

LANGLEY, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a little news from Langley for, of course, we're still on the map.

Our mill started up on full time August 4th, after stopping every other week, and everything is going O. K.

Miss Gladys Beuford celebrated her 16th birthday Monday night with a party at the Langley Hall. The Bath String Band furnished the music for the evening. She received many useful presents. Her many friends wish her many more birthdays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ennis have returned home after a weeks' vacation to the mountains and over sections of North Carolina. They reported a grand time.

Mr. L. N. Burgess and family have returned after a visit in Gaffney, among relatives.

Mr. W. M. Kirby of Laurens, S. C., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kirby last week-end.

Miss Alice Power and her brother, Robert and Woodrow, spent last week with their brother of Parr Shoals.

Mr. John C. Moore, of Gastonia, N. C., is spending summer with his sister, Mrs. G. H. Von.

Miss Beulah Burnett, of Rock Hill, is visiting friends in Langley.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean Anderson are the proud parents of a girl, Francis Jeanine.

Rev. J. W. McElrath has returned after holding a meeting in Aiken, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Banks have returned after a visit in Charleston at the ocean.

Mr. and Mrs. Lum Roberts and family, of Bath, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kirby, Sunday.

Mrs. L. H. Miller and son, L. H., Jr., are spending a few weeks with her daughter of Chester.

The Epworth Leaguers enjoyed a pond party at Augusta Pond, recently.

Aunt Becky, you must come to see us soon and bring all the news with you.

JACQUE.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

From All Around Town

The Phenix Mill has started up at night again and is now running full time day and night. The Cora is running full in day time. We hope it will not be long until the others can run full in day time at least.

Miss Bessie Weaver has accepted the position of stenographer at the Dilling Mills to succeed Miss Margaret Miller, resigned.

A number of the young folks of Grace Methodist church are attending the Epworth League Institute at Misenheimer, N. C., this week. Rev. C. W. Guthrie accompanied them over there Monday, but returned the same day.

The Epworth League gave an ice cream supper in front of the Cora Mill, Saturday night. A large crowd was present and they realized a nice sum for their treasury.

Mr. Jaake Harmon and Mr. Mack Conner visited Mr. Roy Sisk who is sick at Shelby, Tuesday night.

POLLY.

a heavy valise and took it to a carriage that was waiting at the gate. Theo did not notice Jimmie till he spoke:

"Here is a present from Mr. Jack and it seems that I got here just in time—It's a box of carnations, madam, the finest I ever saw in my life," he stammered placing the box in her hands with an uncomfortable feeling that something was wrong.

"Thank you, Jimmie—and thank Jack; but no—you didn't get them here in time," and Jimmie detected a queer little catch in her voice. Then she walked quickly out to the carriage, sprang in and closed the door, and was driven rapidly away leaving Jimmie looking after her in deep perplexity.

"Gee! something is wrong—I feel it in my bones. There's a screw loose somewhere in this here domestic machinery. But no, maybe I'm too smart. I hain't seen anything to rouse by suspicion—no, by jings, it's what I feel in the wind, that gets me all choked up and my mind befuddled." But try as he would, Jimmie could not banish that oppressive something that whispered that trouble was in store for his beloved Mr. Jack, though he never dreamed how terribly serious. He turned back to the office but there were several people claiming the attention of the lawer, and it was more than an hour before he had the chance to speak:

"I got there just as she was going out somewhere, Mr. Jack, and she said they did not come in time, but sent thanks."

"Did not come in time for what? Good God!" he gasped, dropping into his seat. Then bravely pulling himself together, he continued:

"Oh, yes, she was going to the big ball, I suppose. Who had come for her—Lady Carruther?" trying to hide his agony and suspense.

"That was just it, I guess, Mr. Jack, for she had a valise; guess her dress was in there. And she was going ahead to have a little visit. No, sir, there wasn't anybody else as I saw,—only the cab man," returned Jimmie, his heart aching with apprehension.

"And she did not take the flowers—did not open the box—nor read the note?" and the lawyer's hands trembled in spite of his efforts at self control.

"Oh, yes, sir, she took 'em with her. She was in a big hurry. Guess she opened the box soon as she was in the carriage." The lawyer scorned to quiz the boy or let him see the effect his information was having. But it was in vain that he fought against the icy hand that clutched at his heart, and curtly dismissed his remaining client, saying it was his hour to close, Jack was soon on his way home. No one met him at the gate. No sweet vision of girlish beauty met him at the loor with loving words of welcome. No soft white arms were twined around his neck—there were no rosebud lips waiting to caress him. Jack groaned aloud. A distinct jingle of silver told him that faithful old Chloe was arranging his supper but where, oh where, could Theo be?

(To Be Continued)